



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

(CDBG)

CONSOLIDATED PLAN (CONPLN)

2018-2022

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Greg Hines, Mayor

CITY COUNCIL

Ward I, Position 1, Buddy Wright

Ward III, Position 1, Clay Kendall

Ward I, Position 2, Mark Kruger

Ward III, Position 2, Jerry Carmichael

Ward II, Position 1, Gary Townzen

Ward IV, Position 1, Barney Hayes

Ward II, Position 2, Marge Wolf

Ward IV, Position 2, Betsy Reithemeyer

FINANCE DIRECTOR

Casey Wilhelm

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

Donna Johnston

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community established a unified vision for community development actions. It offers local jurisdictions the opportunity to shape the various housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also creates the opportunity for strategic planning and resident participation to take place in a comprehensive contest and reduce duplication of effort at the local level. The strategic plan is a specific course of action for revitalization. It is the means to analyze the full local context and the linkages to the larger region. It builds on local assets and coordinates a response to the needs of the community. It integrates economic, physical, environmental, community and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that families and communities can work together and thrive. A strategic plan also sets forth program goals, specific objectives, annual goals, and benchmarks for measuring progress. It helps local governments and citizens keep track of results and learn what works. The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are a requirement of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that cities must prepare in order to receive Federal monetary assistance from HUD Programs. Ultimately, the Plan will be used to implement the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. This document is the City of Rogers' Consolidated Plan for the next five year period (2018-2022). Annual Action Plans will be required for the 2018 through 2022 Plan years.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

These objectives are: Decent Housing - Assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing; assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless; retention of affordable housing stock; increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families; particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability; increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS to live in dignity and independence); and providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities. The City will provide housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs for low to moderate-income persons. This will preserve our neighborhoods and habitability of owner-occupied housing. The City's goal is to provide rehabilitation and repair to at least 40 owner-occupied homes during this five-year plan period. The City will also look for suitable land to purchase and provide infrastructure to lots within the City limits for the construction of affordable housing. A Suitable Living Environment - Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of

deteriorating neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and conserving of energy resources. The City will continue to improve the infrastructure in CDBG target neighborhoods determined to contain a significant population of low to moderate income households. In the past the City has used some of their CDBG funding to do drainage improvements, add curb and gutter to City streets, repair and rebuild sidewalks to include handicap ramps at intersections and build streets to City street standards in target low income neighborhoods. The City will continue those projects, but will use City funds enabling more CDBG funds to go to housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs. CDBG funds will still be available, as needed for those projects. The City will also assist public service agencies who serve the City's youth, seniors, special needs persons, veterans, persons and families in crisis and disabled persons who are deemed low to moderate-income. These services include transportation assistance programs, and child care assistance to enable parents to continue working as well as other services requested that meet a very specific need of the low income. The City will also look to improve public facilities that will address the needs of the homeless, disabled, elderly, children, or low income citizens. Economic Opportunities - Job creation and retention; establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses); provision of public services concerned with employment; provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan; availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices; access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing. The three outcomes for these objectives are availability/accessibility, affordability, and sustainability.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Previous activities implemented have met or exceeded the goals established in the last Consolidated Plan. These activities have been very successful. Funds were spent in a timely manner. Activities completed are as follows: Housing Rehabilitation - The City rehabilitated 39 homes from 2013 to 2017. Public Service Projects - The city provided free rides each month for 502 individuals. We provided services to families whose children were taken out of their homes due to mental and physical abuse totaling 140 impacted by the CASA Program. Utility assistance was provided to 420 people to assure their utilities were not cut off. Priority was given to the elderly, disabled, and homes where children resided. After School and Summer Care Programs were made free to children so their families could have more disposable income to provide shelter, food and clothing for their families. This program impacted over 1,220 people. Assistance was given to Sunshine School, a facility that gets mentally and physically disabled children an opportunity to mainstream into public schools. This impacted 160 children and their families. Transportation was provided to 100 disabled adults helping them to work and train at Open Avenues. Over 6,531 children received free medical and dental care through a grant received by the Community Clinic. A grant to 7hills Homeless Shelter helped 54 homeless people move into permanent housing through utility assistance help. The City completed a sidewalk project in a low census tract in the City and a loading dock project for Open Avenues, a facility helping adults with

emotional, mental and physical limitations. As a result of past performances, the City will continue to provide assistance for rehabilitation work, emergency repair, as well as service and facility projects.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City uses many individuals and agencies in the development of the Consolidated Plan as well as the Annual Action Plan. Resident participation starts at the development of the plan. We take all input we receive to help us analyze and measure and determine housing, facility, and service needs with an emphasis on low-mod income, elderly, disabled, and homelessness. We look at resources in the City to meet these needs as well as gaps that might not be met by other resources. A Public Hearing is held where the public is invited to offer comments and identify housing and community needs. The public is notified of this Public Hearing by a display ad placed in the local newspaper. This display ad will meet the requirements of CDBG Regulation 24 CFR 91.105(e)(2). The City encourages the residents of Rogers to provide input into the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans by attending the Public Hearings or sending in their comments. Once the Plans are completed, another Public Hearing along with a notice will be published advising these Plans are ready for review. The final Plans will consider and/or implement concerns and suggestions from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties. Final review and stamp of approval to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans will be made by the Mayor of Rogers and the Rogers City Council. Every five years the City submits their Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. That process involves surveys, stakeholder meetings, focus groups, meeting with our low-income citizens, our disabled and our residents in public housing. Public Hearings were held along with a comment period to get input on housing needs, access to housing and services, as well as challenges facing our City and Region. The public is also given an opportunity to review the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER contains a summary of accomplishments and evaluation of progress made during the year. All Public Hearings and meetings will be held in buildings that have access for persons with disabilities. The Hearings will be scheduled during the evening and/or weekends to provide working individuals and families a greater opportunity to attend. Because Rogers has a large Spanish speaking population, a bilingual (English/Spanish) person will be made available to non-English speaking persons. Technical assistance will also be provided to those requesting assistance in developing a proposal under the Consolidated or Action Plan submission. Resident participation process is also involved in the submission of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and AFFH Report.

5. Summary of public comments

No comments were received during the pre-planning resident participation section of the Consolidated Plan or the resident participation section of the final plan review held 30 days prior to submission to Department of Housing and Urban Development.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

There were no comments not accepted.

7. Summary

The goal of the City of Rogers in using their Community Development Block Grant funding is to improve the quality of life for low to moderate-income families, seniors, persons with special needs by providing affordable homeownership opportunities, repairing and conserving existing housing, investing in public facilities and infrastructure improvements, creating and retaining jobs, and funding public services that stabilize and enhance living conditions.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	ROGERS	
CDBG Administrator	ROGERS	Donna Johnston, Finance Department
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Consolidated Plan is prepared by the Community Development Block Grant Administrator. The CDBG Administrator reports to the City's Director of Finance. The CDBG Administrator is also responsible for administering the programs covered in the Consolidated Plan. This includes the development, implementation, monitoring and activities reporting. The CDBG Administrator uses City Staff, residents, community and neighborhood organizations, and non-profits for their insight and expertise on housing, service, and facility projects. The Community Development Director and his staff evaluate all CDBG infrastructure projects. The CDBG Administrator also conducts meetings and public hearings to encourage public comments and to receive resident views to establish priorities. The City consulted with the following agencies in preparing the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan: Habitat for Humanity, Morningside Research and Consulting, Inc., Sunshine School Development Center, CASA, Open Avenues, Boys and Girls Club of Benton County, Ozark Regional Transit, NWA Taxi, LLC, Ambassador Transportation Services, Community Clinic, Rogers Activity Center, Healing Gardens, Havenwood, Hark at the Center for Collaborative Care, the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, Cox Communications, City of Rogers Community Development Department, Rogers Fire Department, and Rogers Water Utilities. The CDBG Administrator participates in the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care which is comprised of numerous agencies in Northwest Arkansas who provide a wide range of continuum care in this area. As a participant in these meetings, the CDBG Administrator stays informed of the needs in this area.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Rogers' consultation process is an on-going year-round effort. The CDBG Administrator meets with government officials, those who deal with housing, health and service areas and with non-profits that are active in these areas. In addition, the City expanded its consultation process with the development of the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report. During this development period, the City was able to get resident input through surveys, community focus group meetings, public hearings, and stakeholder meetings. These organizations consisted of representatives of for-profit and non-profits, fair housing and legal service providers, community-based organizations, lenders, service providers, educational institutions, and a range of government agencies. Working with data provided by HUD, locally developed, and resident input we will be able to identify goals and strategies, and use this information in the development of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City encourages all residents, especially minorities, persons with disabilities, residents of public and assisted housing developments, residents living in slum and blighted areas, residents in predominately low-to-moderate income neighborhoods, agencies that provide assisted housing, health and social services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and homeless persons) to participate in the development of this Plan. These agencies are asked to provide data on current and future needs in housing and services. Public Hearings were held. The City is also a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care which is made up of housing providers and service and government agencies.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

As a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, the City coordinates and works with other agencies to address the needs of the homeless. The NWA Continuum of Care coordinates community resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty. Their mission is coordinating a community response to end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas. The coalition consists of homeless housing and shelter providers, consumers, advocates, government representatives and stakeholders working together to address the homeless situation in Northwest Arkansas. The Continuum of Care is governed by a board and committees, and has recently reorganized to develop policies and implement practices to meet the needs of our area's homeless and to make sure that no person discharged from an institution becomes homeless. Northwest Arkansas has made some

significant investments in shelter expansions and support programs designed to reduce the number and plight of homeless people. We are continuing to coordinate gaps by addressing capacity, occupancy, future housing needs, support services received, chronic homelessness, numbers turned away from shelters/services, and the number of homeless on waiting lists for housing/services.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The City receives no ESG funds.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Morningside Research and Consulting, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Consultant
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This consultant worked with the City of Rogers in developing the City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report submitted to HUD in August 2017. This report included a detailed fair housing analysis of the City of Rogers, Arkansas that includes demographic summary, segregation/integration, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, publically supported housing analysis, disability and access analysis, and fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources analysis.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City coordinates with this agency for possible land purchases for building Habitat houses which in turn makes homeownership affordable for our low income families. Habitat for Humanity is also provided grant applications for applying for the City's CDBG grant.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys & Girls Club of Benton County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Child Care for Low-Income

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency provides child care for low income families to make working affordable for the parents. Many of these families would not have any extra money from working by the time child care costs were factored in. These parents are able to provide for their families plus these children are given opportunities that they would not be able to receive if it weren't for this program. CDBG Administrator stays abreast of this program and the Boys and Girls Club is given an opportunity each year to submit a CDBG grant application.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Benton County Sunshine School
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services for Disabled Children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency is provided application for CDBG funding each year. The City has funded this organization in the past for providing services and educational help to low income disabled pre-school children which will help them to flow into the Rogers School District once they reach kindergarten age.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Ozark Regional Transit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Transportation Assistance
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency provides transportation in Northwest Arkansas. By working with them, the City can gather information about people needing transportation assistance but unable to afford the cost for public transit. This allows the City to provide another service to the City's low-income residents.

6	Agency/Group/Organization	NWA Taxi, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Transportation Assistance
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Like Ozark Regional Transit, this agency assists the City in determining residents who are unable to afford public transportation and have no means of getting to their appointments or doing normal things to sustain life. For those who are unable to ride Ozark Transit because of their location, NWA Taxi meets the transportation assistance needs for those residents.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Open Avenues
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency is consulted to address the needs of a special need group--mentally and physically disabled adults. Open Avenues is the lead agency in the hiring of disabled adults. By working with them, the City is able to provide a service for this special need group. Open Avenues is provided a CDBG grant application each year.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Clinic NWA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Health Care Provider

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency provides the City with an overview of the number of low income children in Rogers who are in need of medical and dental care. The City has provided help to provide this service with our CDBG funding. Community Clinic has requested a grant application for 2018 CDBG funding.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	CASA of Northwest Arkansas
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Service Provider for Abused Children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CASA provides a service to abused children who have been removed from their homes because of physical or mental abuse. The City works with this agency to make sure Rogers' children have a safe place to go if they can no longer stay in their homes. CASA has requested a CDBG grant application for 2018.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	NWA Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care coordinates community resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty. The Coalition consists of homeless housing and shelter providers, consumers, advocates, government representatives and stakeholders working together to address the homeless situation in Northwest Arkansas. The CDBG Administrator is a member of this coalition and attends meetings and work with these agencies to meet those needs of our Rogers' residents.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Healing Gardens of NWA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Parks for Healing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Healing Gardens contacted the City concerning possible funding for a healing garden for public use to be built on the ground of an Oncology Clinic. They desire to build a state of the art garden space located alongside the Razorback Greenway Trail. This space will provide a place to connect to nature through health/wellness, education, arts and community building. The garden will include therapeutic areas with waterfall, reflecting pool, sanctuary, labyrinth, gardens and gathering area.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Ambassador Transportation Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Transportation Services

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Like NWA Taxi and Ozark Regional Transit, this agency assists the City in determining citizens who are unable to afford public transit and have no means of getting to their appointments or doing normal things to sustain life. For those who are unable to ride Ozark Transit, the taxi service meets their transportation needs.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Rogers Lowell Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency was contacted by phone, emails, and visits. The Chamber is a strong representative voice for our business community on important issues such as economic development, workforce development, transportation, and government affairs. Our Chamber is one of 103 five-star chambers nationwide.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Rogers School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	School System
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Rogers School District was contacted by phone, email and visits. Rogers School District serves more than 15,000 Rogers students. Both high schools are among the best high schools in America. Three of the middle schools have been named the most outstanding in the State of Arkansas. The Gifted and Talented Program was named the best in the State. The mission of the Rogers School District is to provide an environment of educational excellence where all belong, all learn, and all succeed.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Northwest Arkansas Board of Realtors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Northwest Arkansas Board of Realtors has been contacted by phone and email. This agency is a good source of information as to the housing needs in our community and the availability of housing.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	SILOAM SPRINGS HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Although the Public Housing Authority at Siloam Springs did not participate in the City's Affirmatively Affirming Fair Housing process, we were able to contact them during the preparation of the Consolidated Plan for the years 2018-2022. Some information was provided to assist with the Consolidated Plan preparation.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Havenwood Transitional Housing Facility
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Havenwood, as the lead agency for the Continuum of Care, works with HARK to develop the homeless plan each year. The information we receive from them is very beneficial in preparing the City's Consolidated Plan and Action Plans.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Hark at the Center for Collaborative Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Hark at the Center for Collaborative Care has taken over the homeless count for Northwest Arkansas. They are a crucial organization in this area and serves in many governing areas of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care. The Consolidated Plan information concerning homelessness in Northwest Arkansas came from this agency.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Cox Communications
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Broadband Provider Major Employer
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband Provider
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cox Communications is the main provider of broadband services for the City of Rogers. Other broadband providers in the area are AT&T, Century Link, and Viasat. The number of people using the latter three are far less than what Cox Communications provides.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The City of Rogers did not have any agencies to identify that were not consulted. Every representative, other than the Public Housing Authority, participated in public meetings held in our Affirmatively Affirming Fair Housing process which was used in preparation of the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Havenwood	The City of Rogers participates as a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, a continuum that has established a system to prevent and eradicate homelessness in this region by 2025. The coalition is made up of non-profit homeless housing and service providers, advocates, government representatives and community stakeholders. The Continuum of Care provides leadership, coordination, planning and mobilization to eliminate homelessness. Their number one priority is keeping people housed.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))

City Staff and Rogers elected officials are all involved in the planning of the City's Consolidated Plan and provide a key role in the formulation of the projects and integrating the City's goals and objectives into the program development. We also see that all residents have the opportunity to provide input into the planning and participation of the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan as well as their annual Action Plans. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) Little Rock Field Office has also implemented All Grantee meetings in Little Rock which enables the City to build relationships with State agencies that support the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City continues to work closely with HUD officials at the Little Rock Field Office. Rogers is a member of the Arkansas Community Development Association (ACDA) comprised of entitlement cities and state agencies which gives the City another opportunity to coordinate with other local and state governments in the implementation of their Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

Coordination efforts remain a high priority for the City of Rogers. The CDBG Administrator continues to broaden outreach efforts. This has helped us to gather more strategic input for the Consolidated and Action planning processes. We have paid special attention to our funding objectives to make sure we address homelessness. We attend numerous meetings with the objection of ending chronic homelessness through developing permanent supportive housing.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

HUD requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for resident participation in developing the Consolidated Plan. The City's Resident Participation Plan is developed through public hearings, public comment periods, and public meetings. The City of Rogers encourages its residents, to include minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, low-to-moderate-income individuals and families, residents living in slum and blighted areas, and the areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used to participate in the development of the City's Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, substantial amendments to any plan, Caper, and the Resident Participation Plan. The City is aware that increased outreach efforts enhance public input to the planning, development, performance, implementation and modification of the Consolidated Plan. This process also allows the City to receive requests each year and to more adequately address the needs of the Community. The City holds at least two public hearings each year. These public hearings provide an opportunity for all residents to communicate their views and needs to the City. The first Public Hearing was held August 15, 2017 at The Adult Wellness Center to solicit input into the City's 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and the 2018 Annual Action Plan. At this public hearing, residents were able to see past accomplishments with our CDBG funding and to talk about future needs of our Community. Public Hearing notices were published in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette. The City provides their second public hearing once the Plan is developed. The second Public Hearing was held on May 29, 2018 to review the final 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and the final 2018 Annual Action Plan. A 30-day comment period is provided prior to submitting the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan. A 15-day comment period is provided for the City's Caper.

The proposed 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan was posted on the City's website and was available at four other locations within the City--Rogers City Hall, Rogers Activity Center, Adult Wellness Center and the Rogers Public Library. All public comments received are included in the Consolidated Plan. The City of Rogers did an online survey for residents and service providers in December 2016. This survey allowed the City to identify needs and rate our performance of meeting those needs. Paper surveys were available to those who did not have access to a computer. The CDBG Administrator was available to assist anyone in completing the surveys. The online survey was available from December 5, 2016 to December 30, 2016 and generated over 450 responses. The 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan was developed using data obtained from surveys, meetings, and public hearings.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing All Citizens of Rogers	No one provided oral or written comments. Therefore, no response was required.	No one provided oral or written comments.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing All Citizens	No one provided oral or written comments. Therefore, no response was required.	No one provided oral or written comments.	N/A	rogersar.gov

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing All Citizens	A Public Hearing was held on August 15, 2017. No one attended or provided oral or written comments. Therefore, no response was required. Another Public Hearing was held on May 29, 2018. No one attended or provided oral or written comments. Therefore, no response was required.	No one provided oral or written comments.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>All Citizens</p>	<p>A public meeting was held in August 2017 for the purpose of discussing past performances and goals for the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan as well as the 2018 Annual Action Plan. A second meeting was held on May 29, 2018 for the purpose of discussing the final 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and the final 2018 Annual Action Plan.</p>	<p>No one attended or provided oral or written comments. Therefore, no response was required.</p>	N/A	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Rogers uses many methods to assign priority to the needs of our community. The first thing we look at is absolute need. After the need is determined, we look at availability of the City's CDBG funds as well as availability of other funds that could also be used for this need. HUD provides a ranking of low/mod income persons based on census tract data. Neighborhoods targeted for public improvements are located in eligible census tracts and block groups where the highest percentages of low/mod residents are located. Statistically, these areas define a concentration of residents in need of both programs and services. The CDBG Office works closely with agencies that provide services to the low/mod income persons. Through these agencies, the City is able to ascertain gaps in services and needs of special population groups. Public comments provided by the residents of Rogers, through the Resident Participation Plan process, also provide a valuable insight into community needs.

According to the 2016 census estimate, 15.3% of the population in Rogers are at or live below the poverty level--19.7% are living with incomes less than \$25,000 per year. Census information shows Rogers to have 22,977 housing units with 547 having a value less than \$50,000 and 3,226 having a value less than \$100,000. It should also be noted that 1,242 were built in the 60's, 760 in the 50's, 402 in the 40's, and 603 built before 1940. Over 32% owner/occupied housing pay more than 25% of their household income for mortgages. Over 88% of the rental percentages pay above \$500 per month for rent. The elderly population (65 or over) is 9% of the population with 5% of the total elderly having a disability. Homeownership for the elderly is 18% while 23% occupy rental units. There are 8,306 residents of Rogers with at least one form of disability. Although there were no specific numbers of persons with HIV/AIDS in Rogers, Benton County had 13 new cases for a total of 238 cases reported since 1984.

As reported in the 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report, 31.47% of the City's household across all ethnicities and races face disproportionate housing needs. Of that number, 15.83% report severe problems. On average those responding to the survey have lived in Rogers for approximately 16 years. Most respondents said they are satisfied with their current housing situation. Approximately one-third of the respondents reported they would like to move to a different neighborhood citing desires to paying less, getting a bigger place, moving to a safer or quieter area, gaining more yard space, and downsize for their reasons. Cost burdens (spending more than 30% of household income on housing and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of household income on housing) are the most prevalent housing problems. Approximately 41% surveyed indicate they are experiencing cost burden and 13% indicated they are severely cost burdened--19.7% of the households earn less than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing also revealed a disproportionate percentage of Hispanic (14.68%), Black (22.06%), Asian (10.91%), Native American

(29.22%) and other, Non-Hispanic/White (26.32%) households are severely cost burdened. It should be noted that neighborhoods in Rogers have public facilities to provide vitally needed services to improve the health, education, safety and well-being of our residents.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Listed below are demographic and household tables. Because these figures have already been supplied by HUD and cannot be changed we have decided to update this information to a more current set of numbers. Median household income continues to grow in this Region. Median income for Benton County was \$66,100 in 2017, up from \$62,600 in 2016. HUD FY 2018 Income Limits Documentation System is using \$65,400 for the Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR HUD metro area. Households at the lowest income levels and renter households are most affected by housing problems.

In 2017 the population of Rogers was 65,021 or a 13% increase from 2013. There were 21,295 households for an 8% increase from 2013. The media income was \$66,100 for a 25% increase from 2013.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	38,829	57,603	48%
Households	14,836	19,828	34%
Median Income	\$40,474.00	\$52,874.00	31%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,785	2,135	3,335	2,400	10,155
Small Family Households	680	800	1,365	1,185	5,835
Large Family Households	189	255	570	350	1,145
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	178	289	579	490	1,400
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	164	339	325	164	599
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	468	585	1,088	609	2,050

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	35	25	0	95	155	0	0	20	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	124	0	20	4	148	0	25	0	45	70
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	80	120	139	0	339	15	40	29	100	184
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	530	425	80	10	1,045	405	299	129	15	848
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	109	535	460	115	1,219	70	130	690	390	1,280

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	194	0	0	0	194	64	0	0	0	64

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	770	575	245	115	1,705	420	359	185	160	1,124
Having none of four housing problems	259	850	1,265	700	3,074	89	355	1,655	1,430	3,529
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	194	0	0	0	194	64	0	0	0	64

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	409	450	325	1,184	60	225	345	630
Large Related	99	140	40	279	50	95	235	380
Elderly	90	205	80	375	219	64	203	486
Other	224	305	99	628	159	80	29	268

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	822	1,100	544	2,466	488	464	812	1,764

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	284	175	20	479	60	190	25	275
Large Related	99	0	0	99	50	10	35	95
Elderly	80	85	60	225	179	44	58	281
Other	170	185	0	355	129	50	4	183
Total need by income	633	445	80	1,158	418	294	122	834

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	204	120	124	4	452	4	65	19	115	203
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	30	0	30	10	0	10	30	50
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	204	120	154	4	482	14	65	29	145	253

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

Because there were no updates provided for cost-burdens based on 2017 households, the information in this section will be based on numbers already provided in IDIS. There are 19,828 households in Rogers. Of that group, 9,435 owners have a cost burden of over 30% while 4,660 renters had the same cost burden; 1,800 owners had a cost burden of 30 to 50% while 1,580 renters had the same cost burden; 895 owners had a cost burden of 50 to 80% while 1,205 renters had the same cost burden. The remaining 253 owners and renters had an 80 to 100% cost burden. The biggest housing issue facing single householders is housing cost burden. If you break that down by one person household, 1,742 owners and 1,532 renters have a cost burden of 30%. Cost burden of 30 to 50% consists of 327 owners and 511 renters. Cost burden of 50 to 80% consists of 181 owners and 383 renters with the remaining owners and renters having a cost burden of 80 to 100%. The median monthly housing cost for Rogers is \$875. Over 12,500 (63%) residents in Rogers have a housing cost above the median. Nearly 50% of that number is a single family household. Compared to single owner households, single renters have a more severe cost burden and are most in need of housing assistance. Census data also suggests that 2.7% of the households are elderly householders 65 or over. The elderly are also vulnerable to housing cost burden due to their limited income and earning capacity.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Based on 2015 tables, there are 4,427 persons with disabilities in Rogers making up 7% of the population. Of this number, 2,020 were male and 2,407 female. In the male category, 45% of the males in the 35 to 64 years of age category were disabled, while 42% of the females made up this same category. Many disabled people require housing units that are appropriate for their distinct needs and are affordable. The Rogers Police Department provided a 2015 versus 2016 breakdown of sexual violence. The 2017 report was not available when the Consolidated Plan was written. In 2015, those crimes accounted for 140 offenses and in 2016 those crimes accounted for 182, a 40% increase. To meet the needs of those in domestic violence, there are several agencies available. Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter provides free emergency shelter, food and clothing to victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. They estimate that more than 136,000 people in Northwest Arkansas are or have been affected by violence. They answered 1,941 calls on their crisis hotline in 2017. Peace at Home is a

family shelter providing services and support to victims of domestic violence. In 2017, they assisted 272 individuals escaping violence, provided 9,392 safe nights of emergency shelter, answered 721 crisis calls and assisted 226 individuals with legal needs. They also provided advocacy, housing assistance, counseling and financial assistance to 497 men, women, and children.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden is one of the most prevalent problem facing Rogers residents. The severely cost-burdened owners and renters are the low income. One of the City's biggest needs is affordable housing. The American Fact Finder data from 2015 shows there are more owners (58%) than renters (42%). New single family affordable housing would decrease housing problems for income eligible residents in Rogers. The Housing Needs Table shows the largest housing problems occur at the 30 to 50% band for the renter and 0 to 30% band for the owner. Among the problems are substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, and housing costs burden being greater than 50% of income.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Renters seem to have the most problems at all bands with small related being the largest affected. Small related was also the largest group affected in ownership. Most of the overcrowding was in single family households. It should be noted that our Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders and Hispanic/Latino races are most affected by these problems.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The number one characteristic of low-income individuals and families with children that are an imminent risk of being homeless is lack of income. This can be related to their lack of education, obtaining a decent paying job or just not be employable for whatever the reason to include losing their job. Many face substance abuse, mental health issues, and chronic medical problems. Another characteristic that affects children is separation and/or divorce. During the Northwest Arkansas Point In Time count, most of those contacted said they were in need of housing, work, benefits, and mental health, drug/alcohol, medical treatment, and transportation. The median time spent homeless was 12 months. Sixteen percent have been homeless a month or less and nearly 30% have been homeless for over two years. The biggest need of formerly housing families and individuals is additional permanent affordable housing with support services and jobs. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is committed to making homelessness rare for all populations and providing permanent housing as soon as possible.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The profile of the population at risk of homelessness is based on the Northwest Arkansas Point In Time count done in 2018. On January 25, 2018 data collection occurred at various locations in Benton and Washington Counties. A master list was developed of shelters and facilities serving homeless persons in Northwest Arkansas. These facilities ranged from emergency shelters to transitional facilities, domestic violence shelters and special needs facilities for homeless persons. Shelters and facilities provided advanced updated information including contact persons, telephone numbers, email addresses, physical addresses, and an inventory of services provided. Street homeless were sought primarily in areas noted as places where homeless had been seen. The local police departments were a big help in making this information available. Experienced interviewers (social workers) were chosen as team captains. The remaining volunteers included service providers and community residents. All volunteers were trained. The event was heavily advertised and places where homeless come for food and help were manned by volunteers in hopes of talking to most of our homeless population. Several quality control procedures were in place to eliminate duplicate responses. The total population for the Point-In-Time count was 406. Of that count 27% (110) lived in Rogers. The largest age group of homelessness was female at 53%. Males made up 42%, transgender at .5%, and 4.5% were unspecified. White/Caucasians outnumbered other races.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Household income and housing costs are a definite link to increased risk of homelessness. According to the 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report households living in housing located in areas of racial and/or ethnic concentration of poverty more frequently deal with eviction which can lead to homelessness. Substandard housing can also be linked to instability and increased risk of homelessness.

Discussion

As stated earlier, housing cost burden is the most significant housing need facing low and moderate-income owners and renters. The elderly, disabled and households with children also experience a higher cost burden. This includes our public housing residents. We know that education improves neighborhoods, and available jobs are a key to a stable community. The City will prioritize our projects in the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, as well as the 2018-2022 Annual Action Plans, to do whatever we

can to meet our most urgent housing and community development needs. Maintaining and improving the existing affordable housing stock is also a priority for the City of Rogers.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. In this section we will look at whether racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately impacted by housing problems.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,154	189	224
White	779	129	109
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	305	55	110

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,655	525	0
White	885	480	0
Black / African American	40	0	0
Asian	45	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	700	40	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,620	1,625	0
White	874	1,215	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	640	295	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	800	1,440	0
White	455	1,045	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	0	15	0
Asian	4	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	325	354	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

The tables above show the number of households with and without housing problems and each racial or ethnic group at the different area median income (AMI) levels. Of the 1,567 households earning 0%-30% of AMI, 74% report one or more housing problems. The greatest ethnic group with problems is white with 68% followed by Hispanic at 26%. Of the 2,180 household earning 30%-50% of AMI, 76% report one or more housing problems. Again the greatest ethnic group with problems is white at 53% followed by Hispanic at 42% with Black/African American and Asian making up the other 5%. Of the 3,245 households earning 50%-80% of AMI, 51% report one or more housing problems. Whites make up 54%, Hispanic 40% with the remainder being American Indian/Alaska Native. Of the 2,240 households earning 80%-100% of AMI, 36% report one or more housing problems. Whites make up 57%, Hispanics, 41% and American Indian/Alaska Native 2%.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD defines "disproportionately greater need" as existing when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Charts below show the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,029	313	224
White	693	213	109
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	260	100	110

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,000	1,205	0
White	530	840	0
Black / African American	30	10	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	35	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	395	340	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	400	2,835	0
White	224	1,880	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	164	770	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	300	1,930	0
White	120	1,380	0
Black / African American	0	15	0
Asian	4	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	175	500	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The above tables show the number of households with severe housing problems at various levels of AMI. Of the 1,566 households earning 0%-30% of AMI, 66% report one or more severe housing problems. At this income level disproportionate impact exists with American Indian/Alaska Native the most followed by White. Hispanic did not show a disproportionate impact. Of the 2,205 households earning 30%-50% of AMI, 45% reported one or more severe housing problems. At this income level disproportionate impact exists for Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic. Of the 3,235 households earning 50%-80% of AMI, only 12% reported one or more severe housing problems. At this income level, there was not any disproportionate impact on any race or ethnic group. Of the 2,230 household earning 80%-100% of AMI, 13% reported one or more severe housing problems. At this income level there was not any disproportionate impact on any race or ethnic group.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

According to HUD, disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience housing cost burden at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the population as a whole. Cost burden is the highest housing problem in Rogers. More affordable housing is needed as well as additional older homes undergoing energy rehabs to help with utility costs that sometimes are as much as rent or house payment.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,974	3,463	2,179	255
White	10,890	2,004	1,510	109
Black / African American	75	30	30	0
Asian	300	25	54	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	150	15	40	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,375	1,295	500	135

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Discussion:

The table shows the number of households with and without housing cost burden as well as number of households with no or negative income by race or ethnicity. Households spending 30%-50% of their income are considered moderately cost burdened. Those over 50% are considered severely cost burdened. Disproportionate impact among households with no or negative income is also considered. In the City there are 3,463 households that spend 30%-50% of their income on housing related costs. Moderately cost burdened households account for 17% of the 19,871 households in the City of Rogers. Hispanics (30%) are disproportionately affected by moderate housing cost burden given the ten percent threshold. Severely cost burdened households (households spending more than 50% of their income on housing) account for 11% of Rogers' households. No ethnic/race groups were disproportionately impacted at the severe level. No groups are disproportionately represented in the "no/negative income" category.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Given HUD's definition of "disproportionate impact", extremely low to low income Hispanic households are disproportionately affected by moderate and severe housing problems. The City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing data shows that 52.8% of Hispanic households experience any of the four housing problems. Next affected were Native Americans at 39% and other ethnic groups at 38.2%. This was followed by Blacks at 36.7%, Whites at 25.5%, and Asian or Pacific Islanders at 18.9%. A total of 31.5% of the population experiences at least one of the four housing problems. The City's Affirmatively Fair Housing data shows that Native Americans have a 29.2% severe cost burden followed by other ethnic groups at 26.3% and Blacks at 22.1%. Hispanics have a severe cost burden of 14.7% followed by Asians at 10.9% and Whites at 8.8%.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

The City of Rogers had 6,113 houses built before 1978. Prior to 1950, 1,314 of these houses were built, 661 were built between 1950 and 1960, leaving 4,138 built after 1960. Most of these houses are in the City's targeted low income areas. Keeping the existing housing stock in good shape is critical to meeting the need of our lower income citizens.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

A racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty (R/ECAP) is an area that has a majority non-white population and a poverty rate that is either above 40% or three times the regional average. The January 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing maps from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development do not indicate that any areas of Rogers are defined as R/ECAP; however, the 2016 version of the maps did show a R/ECAP just north of the center of the City (north of Walnut Street, between Dixieland Road and 8th Street. This R/ECAP area is in Census Tract 020301.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The needs of public housing residents are the same needs of the population. They need access to employment opportunities along with transportation to reach those employment opportunities. They also need education opportunities as well as homes that accommodate disabilities for our public housing disabled residents.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	434	0	434	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	10,893	0	10,893	0	0	0

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	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	127	0	127	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	159	0	159	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	434	0	434	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	402	0	402	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	416	0	416	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

The City of Rogers does not oversee public housing; however, Rogers does have the following low-income housing units available: Autumnwood Point Apartment, 48 units; Indian Creek Apartments, 8 units; Meadow Park Apartments, 70 units; Olivewood Apartments Ltd., 52 units; Rogers Apartments, 72 units; Miller Place Senior Complex, 24 units for elderly only; Dixieland Gardens, 32 units for elderly only, Double Tree Apartments, 336 units; Persimmon Patio Homes, 41 units; and Turtle Creek Apartments, 72 units. There are also two complexes in Lowell which is located next to Rogers. Lowell Senior Citizen Apartments has 26 units and Robinson Apartments contain 42 units.

The biggest needs of public housing tenants and applicants are available units and accessibility. They also need access to quality education as this will influence their children's future health, career progression and economic potential. While significant percentages of public housing residents and voucher holders are elderly persons or persons with disabilities who are out of the workforce, there is still a need for jobs and training opportunities for workable adults. Removing barriers to employment through child care, education, skills training and creating jobs within commuting distances of public housing could provide opportunities for public housing residents. The City of Rogers only has one low cost of public transportation and that is Ozark Regional Transportation; however, their service level to public housing residents is not always available. Many of the bus stops are located too far for our senior and disabled to walk and catch a ride.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The most immediate need would be more available housing for individuals and families. The Siloam Springs Housing Authority declined to comment on whether they believe that people living in publically supported housing in Rogers have equal access to educational, employment, and transportation opportunities. We do know that several of our transportation assistance clients do live in public housing. It should be noted that the Siloam Springs Housing Authority is 30 miles away from the City of Rogers which could make it difficult for the Housing Authority to remain aware of the needs and accessibility to the residents of Rogers. It also could make it for residents of Rogers to afford the transportation costs to the Siloam Springs Housing Authority. The Siloam Springs Housing Authority declined to comment on whether they believe that people living in publically supported housing in Rogers have equal access to educational, employment and transportation opportunities. We do know that several of our transportation assistance clients do live in public housing. It should be noted that the Siloam Springs Housing Authority is 30 miles away from the City of Rogers which could make it difficult for the Housing Authority to remain aware of the needs and accessibility to Rogers' residents. It could also make it difficult for residents of Rogers to afford the transportation costs to the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

Relative to the population at large, the need for access to improved education, job opportunities and transportation options is assumed to be a much higher for public housing residents than for the population at large due to the effects of persistent poverty and lack of affordable housing in many of our neighborhoods.

Discussion

All of the above housing units have waiting lists of at least one year or more. To be eligible for low-income housing, an applicant must meet the income criteria. Selections are based on the date the application was received and the availability of a unit appropriate for the applicant's household size. All low-income housing units in Rogers have on-site management. Based on waiting lists, it is apparent the City needs more housing for the low income. None of the occupied units are classified as substandard.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

A Point-In-Time count was done in January 2018. It was determined that 406 people were experiencing homelessness in Northwest Arkansas at that time with 110 of that count actually living in Rogers. Because the count breakdown as done regional, we don't have the data to actual breakdown the 110 living in Rogers. The numbers for the breakdown will be based on the region which includes Benton County (Bentonville, Rogers, and others) and Washington County (Fayetteville and Springdale) and Carroll County. Of the 406, 215 were female, 171 were male, 17 were unspecified, and 3 were transgender. A breakdown of race showed 288 were Caucasian, 43 were African-American, and 75 were considered in other ethnic groups. Of that number, 45% reported being physically, emotionally or sexually abused by a relative or someone they lived with. Housing breakdown showed 206 in transitional shelters, 119 unsheltered, and 81 in emergency shelters. We discovered those experiencing first time homelessness, 34 were in a transitional shelter, 47 were unsheltered, and 26 were living in an emergency shelter. The count also broke down our homeless by veterans. A total of 60 veterans were included in that number with 9 living in Rogers. Veteran males were at 55 with only 5 being female. Racial breakdown was 43 Caucasian, 9 African American, and 8 being in other ethnic groups. Emergency shelters housed 25 veterans. There were 15 veterans living in transitional housing with 20 veterans being unsheltered.

Homeless definition according to the McKinney-Vento Act is different from HUD's definition. The schools in Northwest Arkansas count children as homeless if they are in shared housing due to economic hardship, migratory children, nighttime residence was a place not meant for human habitation, emergency shelters, or transitional housing. During the Point-In-Time count, we were able to get a count from the schools based on their definition of homeless, and that number was 1,995. A breakdown of that number is as follows: 1,586 children doubled-up, 189 were living in a motel, 153 were in an emergency shelter, 40 were unsheltered, and 27 were considered as unaccompanied youth.

The breakdown below will be based on numbers for Northwest Arkansas as we did not get a complete breakdown for the City of Rogers. We will not have numbers for each of the blanks as those were not available. The Point-In-Time count people will make sure next year's count reflects a better breakdown by cities. We do know there were 399 homeless families with children in the 2017 homeless count. Approximately 17% of people in families who were under the age of 25 were people in parenting youth households. The State of Arkansas had 239 veterans counted as homeless. Northwest Arkansas had 25% of the homeless veterans. Arkansas had 450 chronically homeless individuals.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	93	148	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	33	33	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	32	33	0	0	0	0
Veterans	20	29	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: The above numbers were from the January 2018 count completed by HARK.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

We will use number from both the 2017 and 2018 Point-In Time Counts for this paragraph. We know at the 2017 count, there was only one chronically homeless unaccompanied youth, three parenting youth chronically homeless, seven chronically homeless households with at least one adult and one child, and 22 chronically homeless in households without children. In veterans in households with at least one adult and one child, there were no chronically homeless. Veterans in households without children had three chronically homeless. Making up the homeless population in 2017 were 12 unaccompanied youth, 3 parenting youth households, 33 persons in households with at least one adult and one child, and 218 in households without children. Veterans made of Veteran households with one adult and one child numbered 17, and households without children accounted for 179.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	150	89
Black or African American	29	5
Asian	1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	5
Pacific Islander	1	2
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	18	4
Not Hispanic	178	106

Data Source

Comments:

The above numbers were from the 2018 Point-In-Time Count by HARK.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

Although Northwest Arkansas has several shelters for men, women, and children, we still do not have enough to house our homeless population. At the time of the 2018 Point-In-Time count, there were 119 people not sheltered. Of that number, 47 were homeless for the first time. Of the adults we interviewed for the homeless count, we encountered serious mental illnesses, substance use disorders, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence victims and those with physical disabilities. Many of these were receiving help and making strides to overcome, but without available housing to place them, their time in shelters get longer and longer and it becomes harder for them to get in a position to rid themselves of homelessness. We have discovered through these interviews that even if housing is found, many don't have transportation to get them to and from a job or even get their children to and from school. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is working diligently to not only provide housing assistance for our homeless families, individuals, and veterans, but to provide services needed to help these folks back on their feet and out of the homeless count.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The largest racial and ethnic group we encountered was white with Hispanic only making up less than one percent of this group. Of the total number, whites made up 73% of this count, Black or African American made up 10%, Asians, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Other Pacific Islanders, multiple races and unspecified making up less than 1%.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

There were more individuals in transitional housing, emergency shelters, and considered unsheltered than there were total households in those categories. We didn't have a breakdown in the 2018 count, but in the 2017 count, single people averaged 440 days in shelters, 2 parents with children averaged 254 days, and one parent with child(ren) averaged 354 days. Those timelines show we have a great need in our communities to moving our homeless out of shelters and off the homeless roles. We also know with all the numbers we had, there are still folks they did not get counted in both the 2017 and 2018 Point-In-Time count.

Discussion:

The City of Rogers will continue to be a part of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care as we strive to end homelessness by 2025. We have made great improvements from 2017 to 2018 and feel like we are on track to meet the 2025 goals. As our community is becoming engaged through homelessness outreach, we are seeing groups step forward to assist in meeting the homeless goals. We already have groups building houses to move individuals and families out of shelters to put them in a place where they can live until they get on their feet and able to move out on their own. Other groups are in the planning stages of doing the same thing. People in Northwest Arkansas are getting involved.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

As already discussed, cost burden is the most significant barrier to affordable housing. Our special needs populations to include persons with mental health challenges, intellectual disabilities, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDs have additional challenges that require a range of supportive services to enable them to live in affordable housing.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the United States Census data, the number of persons age 75+ made up 4.6% of the population. The over 85 category made up 1.4%. There are 2,778 residents that are 75 or older. Householders 65+ make up 10.9% of the owner-occupied housing units and 1.6% of the renter-occupied housing units. It is imperative that we ensure the City's elderly live in housing that is affordable, accessible, and livable. Low-income renters must have access to monthly subsidies that enable them to age in place and prevent them from being more cost burdened at a time when their earnings stay the same and/or decrease. Our elderly with disabilities must live in environments where they can thrive. More long-term care facilities will be needed as our aging population continues to rise.

A person with a disability is anyone who indicated on their census form that they have a "long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition". The latest census estimates shows there are 8,009 people with a disability living in Rogers. Hearing difficulty comprised 2.52%, vision difficulty 1.42%, cognitive difficulty 2.95%, ambulatory difficulty 4.37%, self-care difficulty 1.65%, and independent living difficulty 2.51%. Ages 18-64 comprised the largest disability age group. According to census data, 9.6% of individuals over 65 years of age face poverty. It should also be noted that houses built in 1950 or earlier could be in a state of disrepair or lack accessible features that can accommodate persons with ambulatory disabilities. We must offer a range of supports to ensure our City's elders live in housing that is affordable, accessible, and livable. Our elderly must be able to age in place and prevent them from being cost burdened during a period in their lives when overall earnings tend to decrease. Those with hearing, vision, or mobility impairments need available funds to ensure they can thrive in their homes. We must have long-term care needs.

Housing and treatment opportunities for persons with substance abuse disorders continue to be a need for the City. Statistics show that Rogers is home to a considerable number of drug users with marijuana users accounting for approximately 2,518 users. Cocaine addicts are up to 412. There were no statistics that dealt with meth numbers. The sale and/or manufacturing of drugs were up 3% in 2016 and drug possession was actually up 12%. Public drunkenness was up 25% and driving while intoxicated was up 11%. On a good note, minor in possession was down 9% from 2015. Supportive housing is crucial as this is sometimes the only thing that affords persons with addictive disorders to address their condition.

While you don't hear as much on HIV/AIDS, it appears the numbers are going up in Benton County. There were five more cases reported in 2016 than was reported in 2015. It is imperative that affordable housing and health and social supports be a part of our community.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking were more difficult to divide out with the year report submitted by the Rogers Police Department. Sex offenses remained the same as 2015, 104 reported. It is hard to tell how many of the aggravated assaults and assault and battery were actually domestic violence. We do know that aggravated assault was up 7% from 2015 to 2016 and 2% for assault and battery. The City had five counts of prostitution in 2016 versus none in 2015.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Although we are seeing the aging population increase and are seeing additional housing units for the elderly being built, we do not believe the units are increasing at a rate fast enough to meet the anticipated market demands. Elderly persons are in need of various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities. Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive service choices. Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of care and comprehensive medical and living support required, limited ability to pay for required housing choice and supportive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive housing opportunities. There are many needs for the persons with disabilities including making homes handicapped accessible. More housing units are also needed for persons with severe mental illness than currently exist for the population. There is also a need to offer the high risk/need individual with "special circumstances" safe and affordable residential services and to provide staff and supervision to meet those needs. This group is in need of safe and affordable residential care that promotes recovery services, provides structure, and maintains an experienced staff. Northwest Arkansas has a limited number of rooms available for the mentally ill. Various sources of funding have been utilities to develop alternative housing options, but the need continues to be much greater than the existing housing resources. Have affordable places to live with clinical services on site are needed in this area. There are also limited facilities available in Northwest Arkansas for serving the alcohol and/or substance abuse individuals. Access to safe, decent, affordable housing for individuals and families is important in assisting individuals to remain in recovery.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Housing programs and services are offered to low income persons with HIV/AIDS; however, the projected needs of the HIV/AIDS population include increased supportive services and the need for adequate accessible, affordable, safe housing for families living with someone infected with AIDS or who has been diagnosed as HIV positive. The State Department of Health provides no breakdown of the

population characteristics by City. In doing research it was discovered HIV/AIDS was more prevalent in males than females with the Afro-American race being the largest group. The largest percentage age group was 20-24. There are presently 11 HIV/AIDS individuals living in Benton County.

Discussion:

As described above, the City of Rogers special needs households require diverse supportive services to gain access to affordable opportunities that might be available to them. The City will continue to work with those agencies that provide services to non-homeless special needs people. We set aside a percentage of our annual funding to meet those needs. We work with several agencies to enhance programs for special needs adults and children. We help keep our elderly and disabled i their homes. We provide accessible infrastructure and/or facility improvements to meet ADA requirements. We assist our homeless, many who have alcohol and drug addictions.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Community serving public facilities such as libraries, health centers, parks and fire and police stations provide vitally needed services to improve the health, safety and well-being of Rogers' residents. The City of Rogers recognizes these public facilities are an asset to our City and that they strengthen and improve neighborhoods. The City uses their capital investments and leverage of public and private resources to keep these facilities in a good state of repair while ensuring that these facilities are provided for all our residents. Our capital improvement funds have been used for police and fire training, upgrading new fire and police equipment, building new fire stations and remodeling some of our older facilities so all our neighborhoods have the latest upgrades to provide the services needed by our residents. We have always invested capital improvements into our parks system as well as construction of an activity center and a wellness center for our population over 50 years of age. In FY 17 capital improvements were budgeted at more than \$. In FY 18, we anticipate to budget \$ for capital improvements. Improving access to and the quality of existing facilities as well as building new parks and recreational facilities will continue to be part of the City's capital improvement program.

How were these needs determined?

The City knows when public facilities are in need of upgrades. The City has a master plan and has had public meetings to gather input from our residents on their perceived needs. Studies were made by the Parks and Recreation Department and as a result of continued bond passage the City has completed a major overhaul of our Parks System with continued projects being accomplished in the future. The City has over 400 acres of land containing 24 parks, a skateboard and splash park, a bike yard park, 26 athletic fields and a 50-mile greenways and train system. City also has an aquatics center and opened in 2016 a complete redesign of Lake Atalanta located in downtown Rogers. Along with all of this, the City will be building new parks in areas where parks do not exist. We consider parks a quality of life and an important asset to the residents of our City. This was also a key component our residents listed as a need in our City as determined by surveys initiated by the Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce. Revitalization of downtown Rogers was also addressed by our residents. The City invested in a complete study of the downtown area and is now overseeing changes that are bringing our residents back to downtown. Our residents overwhelmingly view our City as safe, but do have some concerns that as the population increases, we are seeing an upswing in crime.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Rogers still has areas where the infrastructure is older and need to be repaired and improved. The City is presently upgrading their Master Street Plan through our Community Development Department to determine our most critical needs. We have a Facilities Manager who oversees our public facilities to determine when their purpose has been outlived and need replaced as well as upgrades and structural

improvements needed to our facilities. The City continues to upgrade our low income areas through street, sidewalk, and drainage improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The City determines its needs for public facilities and improvements based largely on the planning processes, facility assessments, and master plans. Needs are also determined through public input. Although Community Development Block Grant funds are not planned to be used for infrastructure improvements in this Consolidated Plan, funds will be used for preservation of owner-occupied housing. Neighborhoods targeted will be located in eligible census tracts and block groups where the highest percentages of low/mod income residents live. These statistics geographically define a concentration of residents in need of improvements and services. We also listen to the requests of our residents to improve these areas.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Rogers has a need for a wide range of public services. Some of these needs are early childhood, youth and adult educational programs, literacy and employment training, English as a second language, recreational services, mental and physical health resources, nutrition and food access programs, services for elderly, disabled, homeless, housing counseling, community safety and crime reduction initiatives, legal assistance, substance abuse counseling, public transportation, as well as many more not listed. The City makes every effort to make these services available to all our residents and over time has spent some of our Community Development Block Grant funds on these services. We will continue to meet these needs using Community Development Block Grant funding especially the needs for our low income seniors and disabled residents.

How were these needs determined?

The City entered a partnership with Morningside Research and Consulting, Inc. to complete the City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report. The data gathered through extensive research and public outreach helped inform the city what public services are needed. Online surveys were available to the public. Community focus groups, round table discussions, and stakeholder meetings were conducted with our residents, non-profits, working professionals to include our real estate agents, bankers, school administrators, and City department heads, as well as other entities. Needs were also determined by surveys conducted by the Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce. The needs for public services gathered from this process were used in preparing the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Rogers saw an increase in population of 7,206 from 2010 to 2015. This is 11% increase. Estimated population at the end of 2016 was 65,021. There are 22,977 households in Rogers, 57.5% are owner-occupied and 42.5% renter-occupied. Median value of owner-occupied housing is \$149,500 with median gross rent at \$817 per month. In 2016, the City saw 481 new single family housing units built. Another 189 has been added since the beginning of 2017. According to the Board of Realtors there are 423 single family homes for sale and 266 apartments for rent. The number of apartments could be attributed to three new large high-end apartment complexes opening up within the last few months and have just been on the market for one to two months. Residential homes and apartment complexes are continuing to be built in Rogers to support our population; however, we still are in need of more affordable housing. We continue to grow, but we are still affected by poverty. A significant amount of growth in Rogers is young professionals and millennials. We see this growth in the development of neighborhoods and high-end apartment complexes. Very little of the new housing is affordable to own or rent. I would say the City's demand for affordable housing is greater than availability. We are also seeing a greater need for affordable housing to meet the needs of our residents with disabilities and aging population. We are also seeing our residents in older housing not have the means to maintain their homes. For homeowners who are facing financial problems, foreclosure exists. For renters, it would be eviction. For our residents eligible for public housing, there is a long waiting list plus the Public Housing Authority (PHA) serving Rogers is located 56 miles away which is a transportation issue for many of our citizens needing Section 8 or low income housing handled through the PHA for Benton County. Our Hispanic residents with limited English face housing challenges as well as our homeless population.

Rogers does not have much broadband vulnerability to natural hazard risks. We are too far from the ocean for hurricanes and tsunamis. One small earthquake was reported in the last year, but it actually was a tremor from a 5.6 quake in Oklahoma. Rogers is 337.3 miles from the New Madrid Seismic Zone and most experts believe a 7.0 magnitude earthquake on the New Madrid fault would cause very little structural damage in Northwest Arkansas. Communications could be affected if the grid is impacted. This area did have a major ice storm in 2009 that impacted the rural areas of Rogers, but digital in the urban areas were not impacted as most of the digital lines were buried while rural lines were overhead. No tornadoes are on record as occurring in Rogers.

Rogers is the eighth largest city in Arkansas. Residents here depend on their internet services to stay in contact with loved ones, pursue degrees, and just be able to communicate in the workforce with not only people within their own floor, but around the world. Compared with just 57% of Arkansas who are

connected to the internet, 100% of Rogers' residents can connect to high-speed internet. Commercial connection in Rogers is the same as those provided residential users.

The City of Rogers has a Floodplain Manager that is a member of the Community Development Department. Mr. Jobe reviews all development proposed in flood prone areas. Rogers Water Utilities and the Rogers Fire Department is the City's point of contact for water resources and emergency management.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Although the City was overbuilt at one time, those houses have been bought up by homeowners and/or rental development companies. The City's building permits for housing from 2013 through 2016 were at ___ for new single family dwellings, ___ for duplexes, and ___ for multi-family units. The single family houses averaged ___ per house which is way above what is considered affordable housing. There has not been a big change in race population. In 2000, the City had a Hispanic population of 7,490. In 2016 that population was at 17,619 of a 31.5% increase which was the same increase percentage it was in 2010. Hispanic households increased from 1,685 to 4,163 in 2016 which was down from total households in 2012. Most of the development in Rogers is on the west side and near the retail, dining, and entertainment. We believe growth will continue in that area as we are seeing more subdivisions being built in that area and new schools are already being planned for that area. Downtown area is also beginning to see growth as local restaurants and bars have moved into the area as well as loft apartments. A school, Haas Hall Academy, opened in downtown Rogers for the 2017-2018 Academic Year. This Academy provides an aggressive alternative to traditional learning environment for scholars with high intensity of purpose, enabling those students to succeed at the nation's prestigious universities. The school is ranked first in the State of Arkansas and 19th in the United States.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	15,609	69%
1-unit, attached structure	1,762	8%
2-4 units	1,562	7%
5-19 units	2,420	11%
20 or more units	631	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	487	2%
Total	22,471	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	23	0%	235	3%
1 bedroom	55	0%	1,318	17%
2 bedrooms	1,313	11%	2,927	38%
3 or more bedrooms	10,801	89%	3,156	41%
Total	12,192	100%	7,636	99%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

At the present time, the City of Rogers has 306 units of low rent housing in various locations throughout the City. It should be noted all these units are east of I-49, and resemble most of the other rental units in the City except for the newer high-end multi-family units built near retail, dining, and entertainment built within the last two years in areas that contain a lot of office/commercial type buildings. Low rent housing have 19.5% living in one bedroom units, 52.38% live in two bedroom units, and 18.10% reside in three or more bedroom units. Of those living in public housing, 43.8% have children. Siloam Springs to get me some input about total in units from Rogers.

Public housing eligibility is limited to households up to 80% of AMI, but the overwhelming percentage of current occupants and those on waiting lists would be more at the 30% of AMI which makes them extremely low income.

The City will continue to carefully monitor other projects that come into our City that could provide low rent housing.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

It is unknown as to how many of the low income housing units were built before 1950 which would make them in need of greater repair than the newer built public housing. Seventy-three of these units have been built in the last five years. If repairs are not made and the units not kept up, they tend to get in really bad shape quickly. From working with the residents who live in these units, most are well managed with an on-site manager and maintenance man. The City of Rogers has 1,005 housing units that were built prior to 1950 with 603 of those being built prior to 1939.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The supply of public housing is less than the demand. We see a lot of our low-income residents in need of housing assistance. The disproportionate housing needs analysis provided in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report reveals we have a shortage of affordable housing available to meet the housing needs for our low-income residents. According to this report, approximately 26.6% of Rogers' homeowners are considered cost burdened. With 27% of our being housing built before 1979, there is a lesser need to preserve existing housing stock, but the City still does everything we can to preserve our existing housing stock and to help our low income residents through our Community Development Block Grant housing rehabilitation program.

According to the 2015 American Fact Finder data, there were 1,682 vacant housing units in Rogers. This is down by 986 units from the 2012 count. It is impossible to figure out the absorption rate for the current housing market as all data is kept by County. Data is not kept by cities.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

According to census numbers 99.7% of the housing in Rogers had complete plumbing. We do know that 2.6% of our total housing units were built before 1939 and could be considered substandard. We would estimate that we have residents of all ethnicities and races that face substandard housing, overcrowding or cost burdens.

The City administered a City wide survey as part of our outreach efforts in preparing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. Our stakeholders believe that affordable housing is evenly distributed throughout all areas of Rogers, but that a shortage exists. New single family affordable housing would decrease housing problems for income eligible residents in Rogers. Some stakeholders cited instances of "doubling-up" or overcrowding in low-income, mostly Hispanic areas of Rogers. Stakeholders believe the City of Rogers has a general shortage of affordable rental housing. Stakeholders note that the housing market is very competitive, and land for new housing development is expensive and scarce which makes building new affordable housing units less profitable than market-rate housing for developers. As a result, low-income residents are paying more than they can afford for housing. Of those responding to the survey, 31.47% said they experienced one of the four housing problems. The largest group was family households with 5+ people. There were 15.83% who considered their problems severe. A severe housing cost burden was experienced by 13% with 41% indicating they experienced cost burden. Most of those were renters, not owners.

The City recognizes that single mothers are more greatly affected by cost burdens and they represent 11.3% of our households. We also recognize the barriers to housing of people experiencing homelessness. The Point-In-Time Count that occurred in January 2017, and indicated that family members, single individuals, and youth under the age of 18 were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens. There were 100 people who spent the night unsheltered.

Our residents with disabilities who rely on SSI are also burdened. We have 69% of our disabled residents that are under 64 years of age with most of those being in the 35-64 age brackets. Since SSI is their only source of income, housing costs can restrict their ability to meet their basic needs. The cost of renting special needs housing can sometimes be very expensive. It is a challenge to find housing that is available, handicapped accessible with access to transportation. Seniors tend to live on a fixed income and often struggle to maintain their housing. Households that have individuals 65 or over account for

10.2% of the population of Rogers. Only 7.4% of our low income housing is allocated for seniors. The City also recognizes that our Hispanic population deals with affordable and adequate housing problems. Lack of English makes locating and applying difficult and many times understanding their rights and responsibilities as well as seeking help for discrimination poses a significant barrier. Affordable and safe housing are still a need for individuals with chemical dependence. There is also a need for housing for persons with HIV/AIDS. HIV positive and Aids individuals and families sometimes have difficulty residing in certain neighborhoods. The last specific need would be assisted housing units. Rogers had made progress in opening the doors for assisted living facilities to be built; however, a lot of them are geared to high income individuals and couples and make it difficult for our medium to low income residents to be able to afford assisted living.

Discussion

The above clearly indicates that there is a need for affordable housing. While the City could use federally subsidized housing, the City must look at all strategies that could be implemented to support the greatest number of people possible.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The housing market in Rogers continues to remain strong. Home prices began to climb in 2013 with average home cost being \$188,044. That cost increased to \$192,723 in 2014 with 2015 seeing a decrease to \$167,926. In 2016, average house cost was \$174,247 and we expect 2017 to be at that cost or higher. The number of building permits issued for new residential construction was at its highest at 481 for 2016 dropping to 134 in 2015. The year 2013 saw 429 single family homes being built dropping to 349 in 2014. As sales prices and rents continue to rise, there are concerns about housing affordability. It should be noted, though, that the median income in Rogers has risen from \$52,943 in 2015 to \$66,100 in 2017. Census data indicates that 33% of residents were paying at least 30% of their income for mortgages and 16% were paying at least 30% of their income for rent. The above data is based on City of Rogers permitting data, income guidelines, and census information. It appears the information provided by Washington for this Consolidated Plan is not up to date and we were unable to make any changes to the already listed data below.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	91,100	144,000	58%
Median Contract Rent	415	623	50%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,441	32.0%
\$500-999	4,349	57.0%
\$1,000-1,499	339	4.4%
\$1,500-1,999	181	2.4%
\$2,000 or more	326	4.3%
Total	7,636	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	299	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,849	979

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
80% HAMFI	4,469	2,684
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,571
Total	6,617	8,234

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	546	578	748	1,079	1,318
High HOME Rent	546	578	748	1,079	1,274
Low HOME Rent	546	578	742	856	956

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As stated earlier, there is sufficient housing available in Rogers, however, not all of it is considered affordable. The majority of our housing units are affordable to households earning 50% to 80% HAMFI. This is true for both owners and renters. Severely cost burdened households account for 71% of City households. That would explain why those households earning 0-30% AMI are burdened by their housing costs. More detail for rent comparisons will be listed below. Those figures should show our need for lower cost housing regardless of unit size.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

For the most part home values and rents have continued to rise. From 2000 to 2016 median home value has increased by 52%. Median rent before utilities has also increased. In comparison with rent paid in 2012 and 2015, we found that 36% paid less than \$500 in 2012 versus 10.5% in 2015; 55.9% paid less than \$1,000 in 2012 versus 60.8% in 2015; 3.5% paid less than \$1,500 in 2012 versus 17.5% in 2015; 2.2% paid less than \$2,000 in both 2012 and 2015; and 2.6% paid over \$2,000 in 2012 versus 14.6% in 2015. Rent of \$750 per month would be affordable to households with an income of \$30,000 per year. In Rogers, 15.7% of renters make between \$25,000 and \$35,000 per year. A total of 46.2% of the total renter population make less than \$35,000 per year. The City is aware that economic pressures can lead to displacement of residents.

Persimmon Patio homes opened in Rogers in 2016. These homes provided 41 additional units of affordable housing. The developers are hoping to start construction of new units in the near

future. One bright spot was when the housing market crashed many of the unsold homes in Rogers because bank owned and over time these units were sold at a lower price than originally intended to sell.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

In checking with rental agencies in Rogers we found the rentals to be a little less than the fair market rentals; however, the City's high side was greater than those determined by HUD. Being less than FMR indicates some affordability in housing prices.

The Public Housing Authority continues to have a waiting list for vouchers which indicates a gap still exists between rents and income. We know it is important to build new affordable housing units and preserve our existing affordable housing units.

As it has become harder for people to get home loans for ownership, we have seen the rental market in Rogers move upward. Data from 2015 shows that 1% of the people pay less than \$300 for rent; 9.5% pay between \$300 and \$499; 34.4% pay between \$500 and \$799; 26.4% pay between \$800 and \$999; 17.5% pay between \$1,000 and \$1,499; 2.2% pay between 1,500 and \$1,999; and 3.8% pay \$2000 or more for rent. By comparison with home owners, we found 8.6% paid had a mortgage of less than \$300; 13.1% had a mortgage between #300 and \$499; 16.4% had a mortgage between \$500 and \$799; 13.2% had a mortgage between \$800 and \$999; 24.2% had a mortgage between \$1,000 and \$1,499; 13.4% had a mortgage between \$1,500 and \$1,999; and 11% had a mortgage of \$2,000 or higher.

Discussion

The above information demonstrates there is housing cost burden faced by our renters and homeowners in Rogers. It should also be noted that some of our residents have experienced foreclosure and eviction. There are no figures available for number of foreclosures in Rogers, but we do know there were 395 foreclosures in Benton County in 2016. This was a 29.2% decrease from 2015. Foreclosures can have an effect on a community. They can lower property values of surrounding properties. They can take away equity from the homeowners. They can cause property deterioration and abandonment increasing disproportionate housing needs. In some way they can indicate discrimination if racial and ethnic minorities have received risky loans that can cause foreclosure.

People with incomes substantially below the median income experience higher eviction rates. We know many of our Rogers residents have incomes below the median. Evictions are influenced by household income as well as economic stability.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The majority of the houses in Rogers were built between 1990 and 2009; however, the City does have 6,156 houses (26.8%) that were built in 1979 or earlier. Many of the homes have lead-based paint that has not been remediated in accordance with national lead-based regulations leading to children exposed to lead that can cause developmental delays, learning and behavioral difficulties, as well as physical ailments. Over 50% (50.3%) these homes are valued less than \$50,000 to \$149,999. Low-income families often reside in the older units with higher maintenance needs as well as un-remediated lead-based paint.

Definitions

The City of Rogers has building codes for ventilation, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection systems. The code also provides for structural conditions of a dwelling such as foundations, exterior walls, roof, interior walls and ceilings, floors, windows, doors, and stairs. The City also has occupancy limits for structures.

Substantial conditions make some homes available for the Community Development Block Grant housing rehabilitation program. Risk Reduction works with the CDBG Administrator in making sure all homes approved for funding have code violations corrected upon completion of our work.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,928	24%	2,830	37%
With two selected Conditions	84	1%	355	5%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	33	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	9,180	75%	4,418	58%
Total	12,192	100%	7,636	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	3,031	25%	2,394	31%
1980-1999	5,096	42%	3,591	47%
1950-1979	3,336	27%	1,278	17%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Before 1950	729	6%	373	5%
Total	12,192	100%	7,636	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	4,065	33%	1,651	22%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,093	34%	2,289	30%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There are no statistics available for the total number of abandoned vacant units or REO properties in the City of Rogers. The only information we could find was the total number of vacant units established by the 2010 census and even this figure is an estimate.

Since 26.8% of our homes were built before 1980, the City will continue to preserve existing single-family housing units through the continuation of the Community Development Block Grant program that assists moderate and low-income persons and families to repair and maintain their homes, including accessibility improvements for those with disabilities. We do not use any of our funds to help landlords upgrade their rental properties.

Many of the housing problems we see are what was identified in our needs assessment; however, in 2015 only 4% of our residents reported housing problems. Based on what we have seen through the City's CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Program, we would suspect there are more problems than on the 2015 report. We feel certain the work the City is doing through their CDBG Program not only gets

houses up to code and energy efficient, but the health of individuals and families living in these homes have been improved.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The City of Rogers has 1,005 houses built prior to 1950. According to the census information, a total of 6,156 homes were built prior to 1978. Although there is no information available to say how many of the homes are occupied by low or moderate income families, we know many of these homes are located in our targeted census tracts and are home to Hispanic population and elderly.

Children, six and under, are at a greater risk for lead poisoning. Priority is given to rehabilitation of houses where elderly and children reside especially those who still have un-remediated lead-based paint.

Discussion

While new construction is occurring and the real estate market is experiencing growth, problems associated with our older housing stock must be addressed. We must keep homeowners in their homes to prevent foreclosures and maintain stability in our neighborhoods.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The City of Rogers does not have a housing authority located in the City. All public and assisted housing in Rogers is handled out of the Siloam Springs Housing Authority in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, 28 miles from Rogers. It is the Public Housing Authority's policy to serve customers without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, having HIV/AIDS, physical handicap, or disability. In 2017 the Siloam Springs Housing Authority has placed 119 low-income individuals or families in Rogers--60 in one bedroom, 35 in two bedrooms, 20 in three bedrooms, and 4 in four bedrooms. These affordable units are located throughout the City. All are east of I-49. We still have unmet needs for our residents needing public housing as there are not enough units to meet the needs; therefore, we have a waiting list of people needing housing. Given Federal budget constraints, it is unlikely we will see any new Federal funded units built in the near future. With the type growth occurring in Rogers, we just don't see much happening to meet these needs with private development.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
						Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers available				493			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Rogers has the following low-income housing units: Autumnwood Point Apartments (48 units), Indian Creek Apartments (8 units), Meadow Park Apartment (70 units), Olivewood Apartments, Ltd. (52 units), Rogers Apartments (72 units), Miller Place Senior Complex (24 units-elderly only), Dixieland Gardens (32 units-elderly only), Double Tree Apartments (336 units), Turtle Creek Apartments (72 units), Oak Tree Apartments (8) and Persimmon Patio Homes (41 units). All of the apartments are in good condition. Any inspection of these units would be done by the PHA and that entity would provide inspection scores. Not all of them are Section 8.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Meadow Park Apartments	92c
Oak Tree Apartments	77c
Olivewood Apartments	83b

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

When you look at the above inspection scores, it should be noted that Meadow Park Apartments were inspected in 2015 and dropped 1 point from their 2010 inspection. Oak Tree Apartments were inspected in 2016 and dropped 13 points from their 2010 inspection. Olivewood Apartments were inspected in 2014 and dropped 10 points from their 2009 inspection. Could not find anything on when these units were built, but from the inspection scores you know some maintenance is needed. A review of these apartments based upon cost of rent and most recent inspection found that Meadow Park was rated slightly above average, Oak Tree was rated slightly below average, and Olivewood was rated as average.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

The City will continue to improve the living environment of low and moderate-income families by maintaining our Housing Rehabilitation Program, provide services to meet their needs, and to continue infrastructure improvement in the census tract areas deemed low income. All of these things can be accomplished through the City's Community Development Block Grant. We will also work in any way we can to assure that when funding is available for new housing units, whether Section 8 or subsidized, these units can be built in the City of Rogers.

Discussion:

The City of Rogers maintains a relationship with the Siloam Springs Housing Authority. Community Development Block Grant funds has not been used to rehab public housing units. The need for additional Section 8 housing is present in Rogers as affordable housing options for our low to moderate income individuals and families are limited.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City of Rogers is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Housing Coalition, a coalition realistically examining this strategic planning process and working on a plan to end chronic homelessness. Such a plan requires a comprehensive set of strategies well informed by valid and reliable data that commits a wide range of agencies to funding and implementing these strategies. Through this collaboration, the City is able to work with non-profit housing and service providers who implement a system for addressing and preventing homelessness. These agencies also work with individuals and families who are at risk to become homeless. Prevention services can include cash assistance with rent mortgages, security deposits and utility payments. All of these services can resolve a housing crisis. The Continuum of Care is working on a centralized intake system to explore options for shelter diversion and placing individuals and families in the most appropriate housing to meet their needs. While in emergency housing, providers can help individuals and families resolve immediate housing crisis, assess their level of need and provide case management assistance. Safe havens can provide individuals and families living on the street who are unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services the opportunity to move to a permanent housing situation after a period of stabilization. Transitional housing will allow homeless persons to have a place to live where they can receive supportive services and eventually move to permanent housing. Rapid re-housing targets individuals and families in emergency housing programs to move into private market housing. This is done by providing rental assistance until they can get on their feet and make their payments. Permanent supportive housing refers to long term independent, safe, and decent living arrangements that are linked to supportive services for homeless and disabled individuals and families.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	192	0	123	210	0
Households with Only Adults	18	0	82	8	0

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	18	0	21	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: This was all the information we received from HARK. There was no information on chronically homeless or veterans.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Homelessness represents a complex personal and social problem that requires multiple resources to eventually gain permanent housing. Planning and effective continuum of care means engagement of a wide spectrum of local agencies. Along with agencies providing homeless service the following mainstream agencies are engaged in planning and implementation: Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, County Public Health Departments, local health care providers, local police departments, employment service providers, local employers, local substance abuse programs, Veteran's Affairs, Mayor's office, Community Development Block Grant offices, County Commissioners and other local government officials, local welfare departments, housing authorities, neighborhood and community associations, Ministerial Alliance as well as for profit and not-for-profit agencies.

Outreach workers build trusting relationships so that homeless individuals and families can accept placement in a setting where they are able to stabilize their lives.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Many of the outreach components listed above assist the individuals with accessing mainstream mental health and chemical dependency services. They provide emergency assistance for those teetering on the brink of homelessness. These emergency services include food, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance as well as case management, mentoring, and landlord/lender intervention. These organizations also provide housing and/or a range of services for those assessed through screening and/or referral as having a specific problem that could result in homelessness.

Helping homeless persons find emergency housing, safe havens, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing is a priority as all of these not only provide housing facilities, but supportive services. For our homeless living on the street, there are day programs and soup kitchens for our homeless to go during daytime hours.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

The City of Rogers is fortunate to have several places that provide housing or supportive services to our special needs populations. These agencies include Open Avenues, Sunshine School Development Center, Souls Harbor, Saving Grace, Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter as well as numerous other agencies that provide services to the elderly, disabled, persons dealing with addictions, HIV/AIDS, mental and physical health organizations and agencies dealing with domestic or dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Older adults age 65 and up comprise 10.2% of the City's total population. Elderly persons are in need of various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities. Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive service choices. Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of care and comprehensive medical and living support required, limited ability to pay for required housing choice and supportive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive housing opportunities. Seniors tend to fall in between income eligibility guidelines for state and federal assistance programs. Many of our seniors live alone leading to a greater reliance on care systems. The City, through the Community Development Block Grant, has a program that provides transportation services to our elderly and rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing to make them handicapped accessible and offer crucial home repairs.

An estimated 8% of our population lives with one or more disabilities. Those rates tend to move upward for our low-income residents. The City offers two of their Community Development Block Grant programs--transportation and housing rehabilitation to our disabled residents. The City also provided a Community Development Block Grant to Open Avenues, a facility that provides supportive services and employment to physically and mentally handicapped adults and a Grant to Sunshine School for Development that provides supportive services to mentally and physically disabled children.

The growing high risk/need persons with mental illness are in need of safe and affordable residential care that promotes recovery services, provides structure, and maintains experienced staff. Additional housing options for individuals with chemical dependency remain a need in the community. Access to safe, decent, affordable housing for individuals and families is important in assisting individuals to remain in recovery. There are various levels of residential services available on a limited basis for individuals with chemical dependency; however, finding one that is both safe and affordable is not as

easy. The City provided a Grant to Souls Harbor, a facility that takes in men that are addicted to drugs and alcohol. Many of these men are also homeless.

The projected needs of the HIV/AIDS population include increased supportive services and the need for adequate, accessible, affordable, safe housing for families living with someone infected with AIDS or who has been diagnosed as HIV positive. In the 2017 Point In Time Count, there were only two identified with HIV/AIDS as sheltered.

Domestic violence survivors need health care, services, and housing supports to help them repair their lives. During the 2017 Point In Time Count, there were 53 victims living in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Adult care facilities have been used as housing placement options for individuals who cannot live independently or semi-independently. Residential programs are available for those with chemical dependency, homelessness, HIV/AIDS. Programs available provide safe havens and high quality care and hope for the future to children who have been abandoned, abused, or neglected, programs to end family violence by empowering victims to survive and then promote healthy relationships, programs that help people with disabilities to achieve the skills and confidence they need to live as independently as possible, job training, programs with highly trained individuals who can help people identify the source of their illness that prevents them from living a focused life, therapy--both mental and physical, emergency shelters, mental health services, physical health services, alcohol and drug recovery programs, and various other programs that help provide the necessities of life--food, clothing, and shelter.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City of Rogers will continue to have annual goals to provide decent housing by continuing their single-family residential housing rehabilitation program for low to moderate income families. The City will also provide supportive services by helping with the cost of low income children to attend an early childhood education facility for children with developmental disabilities. This will provide these children with an extensive kindergarten transition program that eases these children and their families into the public schools. Occupational, speech and physical therapists along with trained nurses are also available to these children so they not only have an opportunity to thrive and develop in their future academic years, but also get the therapy they need and help them overcome their disabilities. The City will also help train and recruit volunteers to provide volunteer child advocacy to children in Rogers. These volunteers will become the advocacy for children who have been removed from their homes because of

circumstances beyond their control. These volunteers will make sure these children are safe, happy and receiving the appropriate medical, psychological, and educational services. They will help these children find housing until they are able to return to their home and if situations will not allow them to return, they will find permanent housing for these children. The City will also provide after school and summer care for children where the cost of child care would be a huge financial burden on their parent and/or parents. These children will receive a safe, developmentally place to stay while their parents are at work. These children are nurtured and given opportunities that they might not receive without this program. Children in this program will have no reported suspensions from school or drug and alcohol abuse. Their parents will maintain their employment or similar or better employment because they don't have the burden of child care and leaving their children home alone. The City will also provide transportation assistance to the elderly and disabled citizens of Rogers which will greatly improve the mobility of income-eligible residents in Rogers. The City will also help in providing supportive agencies with funding to be more energy efficient and reduce their utility costs. The City will also work with Habitat for Humanity to help purchase land or provide infrastructure to areas that could be used for building Habitat homes. The City will also look at rebuilding street to City standards, place curb and gutter, and sidewalks in their designated low-income census tract block groups. Drainage will also be improved in these areas.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City's assessment of air housing report completed in 2017 provided the following strategies to ensure non-homeless persons with special needs have affordable and accessible housing. These strategies are to encourage the development of new affordable housing units, preserve affordable housing in areas around town, assist in fair housing outreach and education to our low-income residents and local non-profits, increase the number of accessible housing units for people with disabilities, and ensure that low income residents have access to publically supported housing in Rogers.

The City of Rogers will continue to work with agencies to assist in whatever way we can to help provide housing and supportive services to our special needs residents.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Rogers spent part of 2016 and 2017 conducting and completing their Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing. Some of these are listed below:

1. **Banking and Finance Related.** Foreclosure rates and the impacts of the subprime mortgage crisis is not as large a barrier as it was back in 2012. The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.7% in 2012 to 2.7% in July of 2017. While none of the stakeholders believe that any direct predatory lending practices occur in Rogers, some cited instances in the Northwest Arkansas Region of rent-to-own contracts with terms that could be considered predatory. Stakeholders stated credit requirements are barriers for potential low-income home buyers. Stakeholders agree that credit education could help low-income residents to learn to repair or build credit in order to be able to purchase a home. Stakeholders also believe that counseling and education on maintenance and home warranties would help first-time home buyers keep their homes and avoid foreclosure. Minority groups are more likely to be renters thereby limiting the potential for these residents to build equity through homeownership. This is not solely within the control of local governments. Finance industry policies and consumer credit worthiness impact this issue.

2. **Socioeconomic.** For many households, low or no income is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice. As the cost of housing increases, mortgage underwriting standards tighten, and the credit worthiness of borrower's decreases, many homes will be priced above any reasonable rate for purchase or rent by lower income households. Household experiencing a severe lack of income and those unemployed typically face limitations in fair housing choice. Housing is often segregated by income class and sometimes by race and ethnicity. Their housing choices are more likely to include housing stock in poorer condition, located in areas where there are higher reported incidents of criminal activity, and areas less conducive to improving a person's quality of life. Children from these households are more likely to grow up in an environment that sometimes dooms them to replicate their community's living standards, continuing the cycle of poverty for generations to come. For many households, limited access to healthy, affordable food translates into a higher incidence of nutrition-related diseases, including diabetes and heart disease and is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice.

3. **Neighborhood Conditions.** Routine and preventive maintenance will deteriorate a neighborhood if not done in a timely manner. Residents with housing related cost to 30 percent of their household income and on limited income have little money left for maintenance. Neighborhood assets must be protected.

4. **Shortage of Affordable Housing.** Stakeholders agree there is a shortage of affordable housing that will need to be addressed.

5. Land Use & Zoning Laws. The code has a specific zoning category for residential affordable housing that limits the construction of new affordable housing units to a high-poverty area and an area which is medium-poverty based on HUD data.

See AFFH Report on City of Rogers' website, www.rogersar.gov under your government, Community Development Block Grant.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Most of the workers in the City of Rogers are in the professional, scientific, and management services with manufacturing following close behind. Highest paying jobs were found in health practitioners and management. With Northwest Arkansas being the headquarters for Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J.B. Hunt Trucking, our economy sees a much less poverty rate than at the state or national level. The area has a high concentration of colleges and universities with University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Northwest Arkansas Community College in Bentonville, John Brown University in Siloam Springs with a campus in Rogers, and Northwest Technical Institute in Springdale. University of Phoenix, Bryan University, and Harding University all have learning centers in Rogers. According to 2011-2015 census data (which is all that is available), only 28.6% of the population that is 25 or older have a college degree. The United States figure is 29.8%. High school graduates account for 82.2% of persons 25 or older while the national percentage is 86.7. A total of 3.7% are currently attending college. Lacking a college degree will have an impact on securing the higher paying jobs that become available. Growth in retail and manufacturing jobs continue to climb. Jobs in this sector do not necessarily have the demand for higher education.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	147	20	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,923	4,375	13	16	3
Construction	1,028	1,244	4	5	1
Education and Health Care Services	2,867	4,019	12	15	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	885	1,129	4	4	0
Information	247	331	1	1	0
Manufacturing	3,796	5,886	16	22	6
Other Services	490	636	2	2	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,723	2,535	20	9	-11
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	3,096	5,250	13	19	6
Transportation and Warehousing	1,576	569	7	2	-5
Wholesale Trade	1,412	1,353	6	5	-1
Total	23,190	27,347	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	29,233
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	27,515
Unemployment Rate	5.88
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.22
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.67

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	5,496
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,401
Service	2,311
Sales and office	7,887
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,280
Production, transportation and material moving	2,290

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	22,522	86%
30-59 Minutes	3,387	13%
60 or More Minutes	330	1%
Total	26,239	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	4,245	139	1,694
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,968	322	1,687
Some college or Associate's degree	5,274	391	1,268

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,491	214	1,306

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	218	729	1,452	1,509	644
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	760	737	792	859	403
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,466	2,388	1,844	3,745	1,766
Some college, no degree	1,630	1,844	1,249	2,332	994
Associate's degree	403	542	314	681	254
Bachelor's degree	494	1,643	1,611	2,407	686
Graduate or professional degree	22	790	838	746	556

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,632
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,142
Some college or Associate's degree	32,026
Bachelor's degree	55,158
Graduate or professional degree	80,575

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The major employment sectors are management, business, and financial. Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J.B. Hunt Trucking Company are all Fortune 500 companies. More than 22,000 Wal-Mart associates live in the Northwest Arkansas region, earning more than \$1 billion in wages. Wal-Mart accounts for millions of dollars in sales tax which helps fund infrastructure and community needs. Wal-Mart gives back to the community providing millions of dollars annually to charitable organizations, schools and recreation. There are more than 1,300 Wal-Mart supplies with a presence in Northwest Arkansas, most

of them located within 30 miles of the Wal-Mart home office. Tyson Foods and J. B. Hunt, though not as large as Wal-Mart, do provide many jobs in this area and are known for their spirit of giving to the community.

The next largest employment sector is sales and office. Rogers has become regionally and nationally recognized as a world class shopping destination. From interesting local shops and boutiques to popular national and international chains, you can find all your shopping needs in Rogers. Cabela's, a company specializing in hunting, fishing, camping, and related outdoor recreation merchandise as well as retail store has a distinctive look to their retail merchandise as they have become a tourist attraction as well as a retail store. More shopping destinations are under construction and with shopping brings restaurants, a part of the service sector. Rogers' sales tax revenue for 2016 was \$11.47 million. At the end of August 2017, our sales tax revenue was already at \$12.29 million.

Service sector is third on the list. With the population growth we are seeing in this region, no wonder our service sector has increased. Advertising, child care, social services, consulting, event planning, financial, and food services are just a few of those employed in the service sector.

Our shrinking sector deals with farming, fisheries, and forestry. We have seen a lot of farm land sold for development over the past ten years at a price that was too high for the farmer to turn down.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The necessary skills for good performance in entry level jobs are an ongoing struggle for employers. We are seeing more coordination between our educational institutes and skill training institutes in preparing this type of worker to support businesses. The rest of the workforce meets the needs of the community.

Rogers is in good shape with their infrastructure needs in most of the City. There are some areas where infrastructure is still needed and are addressed in the City's Master Plan. The finances for the City are in great shape and these funds have been used and will continue to be used to get the infrastructure in place to continuing drawing businesses to the I-49 area of Rogers as well as the downtown area which is experiencing tremendous growth with new businesses moving downtown. What areas are still in need of infrastructure updates will be addressed in the next several years if the citizens of Rogers pass continuing the existing bond tax.

If the City is lacking in anything, it would be improving on major industry. More industry could open doors for increasing the specialized workforce and increase economic prosperity. Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce is a key element in working to bring industry development to Rogers.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect

job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The Wal-Mart Foundation has pumped numerous amounts of money into this Region. Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art is a premier national art museum in Bentonville dedicated to American art and artists nestled on 120 acres of lush natural landscape. The museum is drawing more than 500,000 regional, national, and international visitors annually to this area. Wal-Mart also announced this year that they will be building a new 382,000 sq. ft. four-story home office on 31.09 acres in Bentonville.

Rogers has opened the largest water park in this area with funding coming from the approved bond continuance voted on by the citizens of Rogers. The City has also invested bond funds into our parks system making it one of the best in the Region.

The Wal-Mart AMP brought in 176,300 to see concerts with revenue at \$11.22 million in 2016. There were nine sellout shows. We anticipate 2017 to be higher in people attending and revenue with our 2017 lineup which included Travis Scott, Mary J. Blige, ZZ Top, Willie Nelson, Hank Williams Jr., Rascal Flats, Lady Antebellum, Brad Paisley, Kiss, as well as other shows. Shows booked in 2018 are The Dave Matthews Band, Chris Stapleton, The Adventures of Kesha and Macklemore, Chicago, REO Speedwagon, Kenny Chesney, Janet Jackson, Pentatonix, Luke Bryan, Keith Urban, Ringo Starr, and Alan Jackson.

Hunt Ventures announced they would be developing a large \$100 million "new urban" project on 16 acres in the Pinnacle Hills area. This development will combine commercial and residential in a compact area with several restaurants, 26,000 sq. ft. of retail space, an upscale hotel, and 296 multi-family apartments.

These developments were both public and private sector funded and impacted our workforce development tremendously. We are seeing landscape as well as hotel and restaurant management training increasing as residents seek work in those areas. These projects will also heavily impact the construction industry and will provide needs for more street development and/or widening, sidewalks, and drainage. As long as this type growth continues in Northwest Arkansas, we should see this area have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. We are already seeing right at 30 people a day moving into this area which is also impacting the need for more schools which in turn will provide employment for more teachers, non-certified workers as well as provide more jobs in the construction sector.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

We know a lot of the jobs in this area require candidates with higher levels of education as well as those workers skilled in technical schools and on-the-job training. Most of our jobs are in management, business and service occupations which require college or at least some college and definite skill

levels. A number of these skills are not associated with higher levels of education but they suggest that there are some skill sets desired by employers that individuals with lower levels of education may already have or conceivably cultivate.

In July 2017, the unemployment rate for Northwest Arkansas was 2.8%. The Region is growing jobs faster than the workforce is expanding. Our health care sector plans to add 1,500 new jobs in the next two years as well as invest over a half billion dollars. Both hospitals, Mercy and Northwest, are expanding and the Arkansas Children's Hospital will open a new hospital in 2018 in Northwest Arkansas. Working groups have formed to examine the areas of economic development relative to healthcare, workforce development, and community health.

The fastest growing skills in Northwest Arkansas are: food preparers and servers; personal care aides; training and development specialists; taxi drivers; meeting; convention and event planners; reservation, ticket agents and travel clerks; physical therapist assistants, carpenters, tour guides, and stone masons. Not all of these require some level of higher education, but some do and those that don't a perspective employer would like to see a good skill level.

The fastest declining skills in Northwest Arkansas are: aircraft mechanics and service technicians; vending machine servicers and repairers; postal service clerks; floral designers; roofers; postal service sorters and mail processors; crushing, grinding and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders; reporters; pressers, textile, garment and related materials; and drywall and ceiling tile installers.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce is involved with workforce development because Rogers needs top-level talent across all employment sectors to keep growing and creating jobs. K2J Connect is a program designed to bring industries and educators together to talk about workforce needs and brainstorm how to get the next generation interested in careers and fields that have hiring needs. K2J also includes a parent's forum where parents hear about workforce issues and learn about current and future career opportunities for themselves and their children.

Training grants are available through the Arkansas Economic Development Commission for new and expanding industries. These grants can assist in training new hires or training existing employees. Workforce Alliance for Growth (WAGE) is a work readiness program designed to ensure that unemployed and underemployed Arkansans have the skills necessary to be successful in the workplace. The Benton County WAGE Program is located in Rogers at the Center for Non-Profits.

The Arkansas Department of Workforce Services contains several programs that are specialized for meeting the needs of the job seekers, employers, and general public. Their programs include Career Readiness Certification, Governor's Dislocated Workers Task Force, Mature Workers Initiative, Migrant

Farm Labor Center, temporary assistance for needy families, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Unemployment Services, and Veteran Services.

Northwest Arkansas Community College provides MSSC Certified Production Technician Training. Those participating are trained on safety and OSHA requirements, quality practices and measurements, manufacturing processes and production, and maintenance awareness.

A display ad is posted in our local newspaper giving agencies an opportunity to meet with the CDBG Administrator and share their thoughts and/or request funding to meet this kind of need.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The Northwest Arkansas Economic Development District provides planning, community, and economic development services to nine Northwest Arkansas counties. They recognize that long-range success of any public improvement undertaking is the creation of a comprehensive planning strategy. They have created a five-year comprehensive economic development strategy for Northwest Arkansas.

The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce supports economic development and is the lead agency for economic development for the City of Rogers. A lot of economic development is done with private investments thanks to the spirit of entrepreneurship that flows through this area. This area is truly blessed with developers who provide millions of dollars towards economic development in this area. The City supports and works with community organizations that engage in research, planning activities, and perform marketing studies.

Discussion

The job market for Rogers is good and will continue to grow. The unemployment rate is 2.9% with job growth at 6.14%. Future growth rate over the next ten years is predicted to be 49.39%. All those figures outperform the country as a whole. We have countless individuals and agencies that are dedicated to providing jobs, economic stability and growth for the City and residents.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Most of the City's blight areas are located in the low income census tract areas. A large percentage of these households experience a housing problem of lack of complete plumbing, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than one person to a room, and cost burden greater than 30%. Hispanics are most likely to experience housing burden in Rogers. Household that are Native American, Black, or Other Non-Hispanic race also experience problems at a higher rate. Asian/Pacific Islander residents are the only racial or ethnic group that experiences less housing burden in Rogers than the Region as a whole. These racial and ethnic differences are the same for households with severe housing burden. In terms of household type and size, households that have more than five family members are much more likely to experience housing burden than smaller families. These households have more than one person per bedroom. Compared to the Region, family households of all sizes experience more housing burdens in Rogers while non-family households experience less. Hispanic residents are much less likely to experience severe cost burden than any of the other housing cost burdens. This indicates that of the Hispanic households experiencing severe housing burden, the majority are not severely cost burdened and have some combination of the other housing problems. Groups most likely to experience severe housing cost burden and higher rates than the Region are Black, Native American, and Other Non-Hispanic residents. Large family households are less likely to experience severe housing cost burden in Rogers than the Region as a whole. Try adding map.

The highest concentration of housing burden is north of the center of the City. This area is identified as a racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty. This area is made up of mostly Hispanic (equal parts Mexican and Salvadorian) and Non-Hispanic White residents. Another area with high housing burden is the southeast part of the City, along 8th Street. This is also an area of low school proficiency. Try adding map.

These findings are consistent with those referenced in the Furthering Affirmatively Fair Housing Report (AFFH) which shows 25.46% of White Non-Hispanic, 36.76% Black, Non-Hispanic, 52.82% Hispanic, 18.85% Asian or Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic, 38.96% Native American Non-Hispanic; 38.28% Other, Non-Hispanic were shown to be disproportionately impacted by housing problems.

Many of the areas we have discussed have houses in need of repair. Repairing these houses would go a long way to improving the housing stock in the area. The City uses Community Development Block Grant funds for rehabilitation projects in these areas for owner-occupied homes; however, there are also a lot of rental houses in this area that CDBG funds cannot be used for repair.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where the non-White population comprises 50% or more of the total population and the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either 40% or above or three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

The largest R/ECAP area is found near downtown in an area from Hudson Road to West Walnut. This area is predominately Hispanic population. West and south of the R/ECAP is mainly Hispanic population. There are 897 families in the R/ECAP area with 530 having children with 17.79% from El Salvador, 17.11% from Mexico, 2.66% from India, .50% from Cameroon, .26% from Canada, .23% from Iran, and .23% from Philippines.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Over 66% of the people in this area are low income. The three block groups are 63%, 66%, and 71% low income. The median income for this area is \$26,620. The area is made up of 1.691 sq. miles. Home prices in this area are well below the Citywide median. Remarkably, there are not a lot of foreclosures in this area. There are only two distressed homes. Both have very low home values.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Stressed/distressed areas can have community assets. There are schools, parks and a recreation center, The Rogers Activity Center, located in this area. There are also banks, restaurants, food stores, gas stations, and convenience stores nearby.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

A lot of this area is very close to downtown Rogers. The City has invested and will continue to invest in the downtown area to bring in more businesses, clean up the areas, and make it a viable part of the Rogers community. This investment to downtown will also help to spur economic growth and provide investments to help serve this area. There are walking trails in this area with more trails to be constructed. Walking trails will support healthy lifestyles and improve public safety. The school in this area, as well as the Rogers Activity Center, provides after school care for children until their parent/parents get off work. This is definitely a strategic opportunity for those living in the R-ECAP area.

A proposed eastern bypass coming from Springdale could very well come through this area. It is a little too early to know what opportunities this may bring, but we definitely see opportunities will come once this route is finalized.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The mission of the Strategic Plan is to improve the quality of life for low to moderate-income families, to include seniors and persons with special needs, in the City of Rogers by providing affordable rental and homeownership opportunities, repairing and conserving existing housing, providing funding for facilities and infrastructure improvements, creating and retaining jobs, funding public services that stabilize and enhance living conditions, working on reducing homelessness, fostering access to all housing and community resources, addressing economic, education and income needs, strengthening community assets, working to eliminate blight, reduce crime and improving quality of life for our residents, promoting fair housing and access to opportunities for all Rogers' residents.

The City of Rogers is 24,382 acres (38.1 square miles). The City is not seeing as many annexation requests from resident who live outside the Rogers City limits. There was only one small annexation done in 2017. At the present time there are 10.96 miles of land zoned agricultural within the City limits. This figure, however, does include 1.29 miles in the floodway or flood hazard areas that would not be developable. Most of the land will be used to complete the City's Master Trail System. When these trails are completed, the City will have 76.6 miles of walking trails and bike routes around the City and will eventually connect to the City of Bentonville's trail system as well as the Northwest Arkansas Razorback Greenway that will connect Rogers to Bentonville and Lowell, Lowell to Springdale, and Springdale to Fayetteville. This will enable residents of Northwest Arkansas to travel from one city to the next by walking or biking.

While the unemployment rate for Northwest Arkansas is 2.6%, the City of Rogers' unemployment rate is 2.7% and falls well below the State of Arkansas unemployment rate of 3.4% and the National unemployment rate of 4.3%. All these numbers are well below the rates when the last Consolidated Plan was submitted--6.6% Northwest Arkansas, 5.5% Rogers, 7.7% Arkansas, and 8.5% National. With the number of local industries in Rogers as well as nationally known companies headquartered in or have a presence in Northwest Arkansas coupled with the population growth rate, we expect the need for employment to continue making Northwest Arkansas a great job market. Northwest Arkansas is growing 30 people a day, 930 a month or 11,160 per year.

Northwest Arkansas is rated as one of the top places in the country to live. It is also projected to be ranked as the 5th fastest growing economy by the year 2021. Since the last Consolidated Plan, the City has continued to see tremendous growth in retail and entertainment. The Wal-Mart AMP, an outdoor performing arts venue, opened in June 2014 bringing top names in the entertainment world to Rogers. A \$100 million 'new urban' project on 15.69 acres in the Pinnacle Hills area of Rogers will start construction in 2018. This development will have an authentic main street look. Every building will look

and feel different. Existing trees on the property will be protected with an additional 400 large trees added to the development. Many more national chains are constructing in this area and preparing to open in 2018. What this area offers is a key component for our economy to thrive.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Census Tracts
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	These will be the census tract areas that are defined by the 2010 census as having more than 51% of their population low income.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Most of the houses in this area are of the older housing stock and are in need of some repair and maintenance. The commercial in this area is a mixture of small businesses and industry that hire fewer people, but there are also some larger industries in the area with good job opportunities.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	All the planning and meetings the City had with the development of their Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report provided the basis for identifying the needs in our City. The neighborhoods in this area contain the most people who seek assistance and/or quick to refer someone to the City who need assistance.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Housing rehabilitation, neighborhood clean-up, additional job opportunities, drainage and infrastructure needs, and making vacant land productive.	
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	City will provide housing rehabilitation funding and provide services for residents living in these areas. Vacant properties provide opportunities for affordable housing if we can find a good developer to invest in affordable housing. Vacant properties also provide opportunities for commercial and business development and green space for parks.	

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The biggest barriers would be lack of funds for rehabilitation, lack of applications, and the fact that many of these houses and buildings are rental. The City does not provide funding for rental properties. Resident income is too low to have extra money to get their houses up to code. The aging housing stock in this area means there are lot of things that need to be fixed to help the condition of the houses and we have to be careful that we don't invest money in a house that we can't make a difference in the property value.
2	Area Name:	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Area Type:	Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live
	Other Target Area Description:	Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	There are no neighborhood boundaries for this target area. They meet the criteria for Community Development Block Grant funding regardless of where they live.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The only specific housing characteristic of this area is that they meet the criteria for Community Development Block Grant funding regardless of where they live and the house is in need of rehabilitation to get to code and to become more energy efficient. We don't know the addresses for future applicants at this time making it very difficult to discuss the commercial characteristic of this target area.	

<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>Again, this has to do with meeting requirements of the Community Development Block Grant Program. All citizens of Rogers had the opportunity to be a part of the resident participation process. Some of those meetings were held in areas of the City where there is the most need. These meetings provided a lot of input to identify the needs of our residents. We consult with other agencies who serve the low-income in our City and they provide a wealth of information concerning people in need.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs of our applicants are for housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, and needed services. Affordable housing and economic development in some areas of Rogers is also needed. The educational and recreational needs of the City's residents are being met.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The City will continue to seek out those individuals who meet Department of Housing and Urban Development criteria and are in need of assistance. We will also use the assets in our City to provide opportunities for our residents.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The biggest barrier would be the lack of funding the City receives for housing and service needs from the Community Development Block Grant. The 15% cap on service projects is also a barrier. Another barrier would be there are divided sections in areas around our City. We do have places where there are no affordable housing.</p>

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Rogers implements the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) activities by investing in our neighborhoods to benefit low- and moderate-income households. One of the assessments we garnered in doing the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) is people want to remain in their neighborhoods and would like to see improvement in the lower income areas. The City makes investments to keep our neighborhoods safe and economically healthy. We will continue to provide housing rehabilitation and remove blighting influences. Whether through an area benefit or a service

provided directly to a low- or moderate-income person or household, 100% of our CDBG funding goes to CDBG eligible households and/or census tracts.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live
	Associated Goals	Decent Housing Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled
	Description	The City has a need for affordable housing for our low-income residents. There is a gap between income and availability of housing. Housing cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem facing Rogers' owners and renters. Most of our severely cost-burdened owners are extremely low. We also see a housing cost burden and lack of available units with our special needs and disabled residents. Age and condition of housing is another barrier to maintaining housing stability. The City uses a large portion of their Community Development Block Grant on housing rehabilitation. This allows us to provide rehabilitation on our low-income owner single family homes and get the repairs done to not only increase the value of our housing stock, but provide energy efficient repairs that will put money back into their pockets with lower utility bills. We also get these houses up to code and eliminate safety concerns. For our disabled we provide repairs that make the home handicapped accessible allowing our homeowners to stay in their houses.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from our 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing process, resident and stakeholder input from public hearings the City has in formulating the City's Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans and the comment periods the City has when preparing the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live

	Associated Goals	Public Service - Transportation Assistance Public Service - Sunshine School & Development Public Service - Boys & Girls Club Public Services - Community Clinic Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas Public Service - Open Avenues Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education Access to Publicly Supported Housing
	Description	Those who responded to the City's AFFH survey indicated the City needed more services. The most stated need was transportation to be able to move our low income residents to places where they need to be. They saw a need for libraries, schools, recreational, and open spaces to be in all areas of the City where people had easy access to them. Child care and services for the youth in Rogers were seen as a need. Some
	Basis for Relative Priority	Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from the 2017 AFFH process. We also used input from our public meetings and hearings in preparing the City's Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans. Comments from the City CAPER were also used.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Public Facility - Souls Harbor</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The City still has needed infrastructure projects in some of our more low-income areas. We have a need to upgrade some of our public facilities used to provide services to our disabled (both mentally and physically disabled); elderly; youth chronic substance abusers; veterans; domestic violence victims; and homeless. We know to help this population group we must have decent facilities and places for them to seek help.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from 2016 AFFH process as well as public hearings held in the planning process of the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. We also gather information from the comment period on the City's CAPER. The Community Development Block Grant Administrator also is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care. A lot of information is gathered from those meetings pointing to not only the service needs but facility needs to be able to provide a place for those seek help.
4	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live
	Associated Goals	Administration

Description	You can't operate the CDBG Program without administration to gather input, prepare plans, and oversee the grants with the bid processes, inspections, and close-outs. It is an integral part to an effective CDBG Program for the City.
Basis for Relative Priority	Administration has to exist. Basis for relative priority is that you can't operate the program without administration costs.

Narrative (Optional)

High priority needs will be funded with CDBG funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, to address the needs during the Consolidated Plan Program Year.

Rehabilitation will be done without discrimination and houses with code violations that house elderly or families with children will be our highest priority. Services will include transportation assistance, helping mentally and physically challenged children, working with children who have been removed from homes due to domestic abuse, and after school and summer programs for low income families. Infrastructure work will include drainage structures, curb and gutter, sidewalks with handicap ramps. Facility work will include making the facility energy efficient and providing space needed to meet the needs of those needing services. All of these needs are a high priority for the City. All of these priorities address the low to moderate-income residents as well of the needs of those in our lowest census tract areas. They help the City to keep affordable homes in the housing stock, provide facility needs and promote services for low income and special needs persons.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City does not use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not use CDBG funds for TBRA.
New Unit Production	The City does not use CDBG funds for new production. We do use CDBG funds on land and infrastructure for new production.
Rehabilitation	Approximately 27% of homes in Rogers were building before 1980. The City's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report found that more than 40% of households faced substandard housing, overcrowding, or cost burden housing problems. Although foreclosures were an issue in past years, those figures are moving downward. We do know our existing homeowners and renters are cot burdened and many require additional resources to remain in their homes. The City does use a large portion of their CDBG funds on housing rehabilitation for owner-occupied single family homes.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City uses CDBG funding for acquisition of land to be used to build affordable housing.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following table shows the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program resources expected to be available in Year One of the Consolidated Plan to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan. The table also includes prior year resources the City will use to implement our identified priority needs. Expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan are future estimates that will be amended as those year's funding is known.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	459,265	0	0	459,265	1,837,060	All funds will be used to rehab single family housing and provide services to low income individuals and families. All expected CDBG funds in the Consolidated Plan will come from CDBG funding.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Many of the non-profits applying for CDBG funding receive funding from other areas to make their programs work. The City and its partners leverage local, state, foundation and private resources. The City will use its projected \$425,000 from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) CDBG Program to address the needs listed in the Action Plan. The City will continue to partner with Habitat for Humanity, Office of Human Concern, faith-based organizations, businesses and individuals on the City's housing projects. The City will also partner with local organizations and non-profits on its service projects.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

There is no known land available for acquisition at this time; however, the City will continue to work with banks to make vacant property available for affordable housing, economic development and open space use.

Discussion

The amount of available funding through CDBG will not be adequate to meet the housing and/or public service needs in Rogers. The City continues to work with our partners to leverage all available resources to meet our needs.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Rogers	Government	Ownership Planning public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
NWA Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Rogers Lowell Chamber of Commerce	Regional organization	Economic Development	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Our strength is the ability of the City and local agencies to work together to address the needs of the City. The biggest gap would be the lack of funding available to meet all the needs.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	

Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Domestic Violence	X	X	

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator continues to work closely with entities to further enhance the needs of our community and to improve CDBG Program delivery. We are a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care which helps keep us aware of the many needs of our community. We are fortunate in this area that we have many non-housing services available to address basic and essential needs of people experiencing homelessness.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The City of Rogers continues to strengthen and expand its existing public, private, and non-profit sectors and identify and build partnerships to provide for the City's special population groups. The City's public and private sectors have a collaborative spirit that is successful in improving and increasing economic development in the City. The City has partnerships with Open Avenues, a facility meeting the needs of mentally and physically challenged adults and is in the process of working with Soul's Harbor, a facility that helps men overcome their addictions (many of whom are homeless). We provide funding to assist with children who are dealing with physical, mental, and developmental problems.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

Overall the system works well for the City of Rogers. Rogers, along with non-profit, public and private agencies, have a long history of working together for the good of our City. Our housing rehabilitation projects are enhanced by the partnership of the CDBG Office and Risk Reduction. The Community Development Department works with the CDBG Office on facility projects and the City's Code Enforcement Group brings to light the urgent needs of our community. The City leads the processes that result in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report, and Affirmative Furthering Fair Housing.

Our funding resources are limited which has an effect on the level of programs and services we can provide. Many of our entities face a reduction in funding and some requests cannot even be funded. This does create gaps if the entities are unable to find other funding agencies, and a gap that is hard to overcome with the decreased funding coming to those who can assist with these programs.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Decent Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$1,420,825	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Service - Transportation Assistance	2018	2022	Transportation Assistance for Elderly and Disabled	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$150,000	Other: 500 Other
3	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development	2018	2022	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development Center	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$40,000	Other: 405 Other
4	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club	2018	2022	Public Services	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$60,000	Other: 1100 Other
5	Public Services - Community Clinic	2018	2022	Public Service - Community Clinic	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$19,000	Other: 85 Other
6	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas	2018	2022	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$25,000	Other: 275 Other
7	Public Service - Open Avenues	2018	2022	Public Service - Open Avenues	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$50,000	Other: 1000 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Public Facility - Souls Harbor	2018	2019	Homeless	Census Tracts	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$91,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted
9	Administration	2018	2022	Administration	Low Income Individuals or Families	Administration	CDBG: \$440,000	Other: 1000 Other
10	Encourage Development of Affordable Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families			Other: 5 Other
11	Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers	2018	2021	Affordable Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
12	Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education	2018	2020	Public Service, Fair Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services		Other: 100 Other
13	Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled	2018	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit
14	Access to Publicly Supported Housing	2019	2019	Public Housing Authority Access	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent Housing
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding to make single-family owner-occupied houses warm, safe, and dry as well as correct any code deficiencies and violations.
2	Goal Name	Public Service - Transportation Assistance
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding to provide transportation assistance to our low income elderly and handicapped residents who live within the City limits of Rogers.
3	Goal Name	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding to the Sunshine School and Development Center to provide transportation services for low income families who have physically and mentally handicapped children. They will be picked up at their homes and brought to the Center where they work with therapists who help with their motor skills and work with teachers who stimulate their learning abilities. Many of these children are eventually able to mainstream into public schools with the development they receive at the Center.
4	Goal Name	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club
	Goal Description	The City will fund and after school and summer program for low-income children and their families. This allows their parent(s) to work and not have to worry about where their children are or how they are going to pay for child care. Not only do the students have supervision, they have tutors who work with them to keep their grades where they need to be, they are able to make field trips that they could not afford if parents had to pay for the outings, they participate in character education, and as they move through the program, they in turn give back to the younger students who are just starting in the program. Great success stories of former students who came into the program at kindergarten and are now preparing to move to college in the fall.
5	Goal Name	Public Services - Community Clinic
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding to be used by the Community Clinic to provide transportation for low income residents to enable them to make their healthcare appointments and receive the care they need.

6	Goal Name	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas
	Goal Description	The City will use funding to provide advocacy for children who have been removed from their homes because their parents have been abusive to them. Many of these parents have dependencies that just make them lose sight of what it means to be a parent. Many of the parents seek rehabilitation and are able to get their children back.
7	Goal Name	Public Service - Open Avenues
	Goal Description	The City will fund transportation for handicapped adults to be picked up and taken to a work facility where they can earn a living and have quality of life. It gives parents whose children never are able to go out on their own a break from the 24/7 care that will need to be provided for the rest of their life. Our business community is a great supporter of Open Avenues and provides an avenue that allows many of these disabled adults to earn a paycheck each week. For those disabled adults that can't work, Open Avenues provides a place where they are taken care of while their parent(s) work.
8	Goal Name	Public Facility - Souls Harbor
	Goal Description	The City will provide funding to remodel the upstairs of the Souls Harbor building to allow more space for offices, case management and eventually housing for men who are seeking to overcome their addictions and get restoration with their families. The vast majority of these men are considered homeless. At the present, there are men on the waiting list seeking a place to stay and get their lives back on track.
9	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Funding will be used to cover costs associated with administering the Community Development Block Grant Program.
10	Goal Name	Encourage Development of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City will commit to a plan for increasing the amount of affordable housing in Rogers over the next 10 to 20 years. This can be done by using CDBG funds, tax abatements and increment financing to help with sidewalk and streetlight costs as well as other incentives for affordable housing developments. The City will also amend the Rogers municipal code to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in downtown Rogers' housing development. The City will also explore Arkansas Development Finance Authority financing options for affordable housing. Until a plan is in place, it is impossible to know a cost that would be associated with Community Development Block Grant funds. The 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan will be amended if CDBG funds are used in this goal.

11	Goal Name	Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers
	Goal Description	The City will increase the number of affordable housing units rehabilitated from 35 to at least 40. We will expand the housing rehabilitation program with a focus on older housing stock in low-income areas, including areas surrounding downtown Rogers. The Community Development Block Grant Administrator will consider opportunities to work with local partners to recruit more volunteers to work on housing rehabilitation projects.
12	Goal Name	Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education
	Goal Description	The City, along with the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission, will be hosting a fair housing community meeting to be facilitated by the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission in November of 2018. We will be working with community partners to develop a plan for increasing fair housing outreach along with education and financial literacy education in the community. The City will also look at providing funding for fair housing outreach and education and credit counseling and financial literacy services to be provided to low-income residents and minorities, particularly the Hispanic residents.
13	Goal Name	Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled
	Goal Description	The City will update the definition of "disability" in the City of Rogers municipal code to reflect the definition used in the Fair Housing Act. We will also ensure that at least four (10%) of the housing units participating in our rehabilitation program include accessibility modifications.
14	Goal Name	Access to Publicly Supported Housing
	Goal Description	The City will look at options for relocating the administrative offices of the public housing authority from Siloam Springs to Rogers. This is part of the fair housing goals established in the City's most recent Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing report. Not sure how we will do this as this is not a City decision, but we will at least submit a letter to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Office who oversees the State of Arkansas Housing Authorities.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City does not receive HOME funds. Community Development Block Grant funds can be used for housing rehabilitation and purchase of property to build affordable housing. The City will continue its housing rehabilitation program. At this time, there is no land available the City could purchase with their CDBG funds for building affordable housing.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The City of Rogers does not handle public housing for Rogers. That is all done through the Public Housing Authority at Siloam Springs, Arkansas. The City does have the following low-income housing units available: Autumnwood Point Apartments, 48 units; Indian Creek Apartments, 8 units; Meadow Park Apartments, 70 units; Olivewood Apartments, Ltd., 52 units; Rogers Apartments 72 units; Miller Place Senior Complex, 24 units-elderly only; Dixieland Gardens, 32 units-elderly only; Double Tree Apartments, 336 units; Persimmon Patio Homes, 41 units; and Turtle Creek Apartments, 72 units. Another 72 units are proposed to be built at the Dixieland Gardens site; however, funding has not become available for those at this time. All of those units will be designated as senior housing.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

As stated earlier, the City does not have public housing, but is committed to address the housing needs of our citizens and to provide supporting involvement where we can and we called upon. The closest public housing authority is Siloam Springs, Arkansas. It should be noted that the Siloam Springs Housing Authority declined to participate in the planning process of the City's Affirmative Furthering Fair Housing study.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Rogers spent part of 2016 and 2017 conducting and completing their Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report. Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing. Some of these are listed below:

1. **Banking and Finance Related.** Foreclosure rates and the impacts of the subprime mortgage crisis is not as large a barrier as it was back in 2012. The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.7% in 2012 to 2.7% in July of 2017. While none of the stakeholders believe that any direct predatory lending practices occur in Rogers, some cited instances in the Northwest Arkansas Region of rent-to-own contracts with terms that could be considered predatory. Stakeholders stated credit requirements are barriers for potential low-income home buyers. Stakeholders agree that credit education could help low-income residents to learn to repair or build credit in order to be able to purchase a home. Stakeholders also believe that counseling and education on maintenance and home warranties would help first-time home buyers keep their homes and avoid foreclosure. Minority groups are more likely to be renters thereby limiting the potential for these residents to build equity through homeownership. This is not solely within the control of local governments. Finance industry policies and consumer credit worthiness impact this issue.

2. **Socioeconomic.** For many households, low or no income is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice. As the cost of housing increases, mortgage underwriting standards tighten, and the credit worthiness of borrower's decreases, many homes will be priced above any reasonable rate for purchase or rent by lower income households. Household experiencing a severe lack of income and those unemployed typically face limitations in fair housing choice. Housing is often segregated by income class and sometimes by race and ethnicity. Their housing choices are more likely to include housing stock in poorer condition, located in areas where there are higher reported incidents of criminal activity, and areas less conducive to improving a person's quality of life. Children from these households are more likely to grow up in an environment that sometimes dooms them to replicate their community's living standards, continuing the cycle of poverty for generations to come. For many households, limited access to healthy, affordable food translates into a higher incidence of nutrition-related diseases, including diabetes and heart disease and is a major factor preventing their exercise of housing choice.

3. **Neighborhood Conditions.** Routine and preventive maintenance will deteriorate a neighborhood if not done in a timely manner. Residents with housing related cost to 30 percent of their household income and on limited income have little money left for maintenance. Neighborhood assets must be protected.

4. **Shortage of Affordable Housing.** Stakeholders agree there is a shortage of affordable housing that will need to be addressed.

5. Land Use & Zoning Laws. The code has a specific zoning category for residential affordable housing that limits the construction of new affordable housing units to a high-poverty area and an area which is medium-poverty based on HUD data.

See AFFH Report on City of Rogers' website, www.rogersar.gov under your government, Community Development Block Grant.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. The City really has no control over banking and financial issues; however, the City is committed to expand homebuyer outreach and education efforts to make sure all citizens understand the loan process. The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Report (AFFH) for the City of Rogers is located on the City's website, www.rogersar.gov. The City will work with the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission to see if a community meeting could be facilitated and presented in Rogers. The City will continue to work with community partners to develop a plan for increasing fair housing outreach as well as education and financial literacy education in the community for the purpose of providing fair housing outreach and education and credit counseling and financial literacy services to our low-income residents and minorities, particular our Hispanic residents. This will take a community effort along with support by the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.

2. The City will support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to low-income minority residents and provide services to our low-income residents. We know more affordable housing in our City will meet socioeconomic needs.

3. The City will continue to use some of their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs to assist with routine and preventive maintenance to keep our neighborhoods from deteriorating. The City has increased their CDBG budget for housing rehabilitation which will allow the City to increase the number of houses that receive rehabilitation each year. We will also look at recruiting volunteers to help with some of our work to save on labor costs. It should be noted that the City only does housing rehab and emergency repairs on single-family owner-occupied houses.

4. The City will look at committing to a plan for increasing the amount of affordable housing in Rogers to cover the next 10 to 20 years. We will look at amending the Rogers Municipal Code to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in downtown Rogers. The City will also look at developing a plan for providing tax abatements or TIF's as incentives for affordable housing

developments. We will also explore Arkansas Development Finance Authority financing options. It was suggested that CDBG funding be used for development of new affordable housing, but no more yearly funding the City receives, we would not have the resources to do this. It would also have a tremendous impact on other activities we do with CDBG funding that makes a huge difference for our low-income residents.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

A Point-In-Time homeless count was conducted in January 2017 to assist in the strategic planning process to end homelessness. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) strongly encourages communities to develop a strategic plan that are expected to not simply propose better ways to manage the problem, but to make serious attempts to end it. We must build better linkages between those who provide services to the homeless and Government decision makers. We must redefine organizational successes and make sure the goal is getting people into permanent housing as soon as feasible and keeping them there. We must assist people with restoring and repairing social capital. An essential safety net of emergency and systems prevention must be put in place. We must provide risk prevention services, target areas, provide permanent housing, and reduce chronic homelessness.

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care has taken over the task of homelessness in this Region. They will continue to work with public and private stakeholders to address and support development of a coordinated effort to prevent and end homelessness. Their efforts will make a significant impact to identify, provide outreach prevention, have access to shelter, a good working coordinated entry process that will help our homeless move into housing options.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Northwest Arkansas has made some significant investments in shelter expansions and support programs, but we do have some gaps in services and housing. Emergency shelter is housing in which a homeless person can access shelter immediately and reside for up to 30 days. An emergency shelter's primary function is to assist individuals in identifying causes of homelessness, accessing mainstream services and securing the next appropriate level of housing. The functioning, structure, rules and support services provided can vary greatly from shelter to shelter. Transitional housing is housing in which homeless persons live for up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. The services must include housing placement assistance. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated by them and provided by other public or private agencies. Northwest Arkansas provides both emergency shelters and transitional housing. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care emergency and transitional housing system will accept all populations of individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness because of domestic violence or substance abuse as well as youth and veterans. These include Children's House, NWA Children's Shelter, Peace at Home Family Shelter, Lifestyles, Inc., Richardson Center, Ozark Guidance Center, Youth Bridge, Vista Health, Salvation Army, Souls Harbor, Seven Hills Homeless Shelter, and Decision Point, Inc.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Chronic homelessness communities are most often the result of serious mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse. These individuals are often difficult to engage in programs, may be non-compliant with treatment and/or medications and often have an underlying distrust of systems. Their mental illness is often the cause of inappropriate behaviors which, coupled with their inability to comply with rules or program requirements, makes them inappropriate for placement in any existing shelter as well as in more traditional mental health or substance abuse residential programs. These individuals are usually those that fall through the cracks of all mainstream services. As a result, the same group of chronic individuals frequently sleeps on the streets, in the parks, and become involved with the criminal justice system and other institutions. These individuals are often released back to the community with inadequate discharge plans. Emergency prevention and outreach efforts are essential to helping homeless persons.

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care continues to work hard to ensure our most vulnerable residents are able to stabilize their lives. We know we need more permanent housing. The Continuum of Care is establishing a coordinated entry and referral system that will match people to their housing needs. They are eliminating the multiply application processes. The Continuum of Care Board is resolving many problems that hindered developing name lists, providing case conferencing and compiling housing resources and referral sources. They are using the Vi-SPDAT assessment tool with a goal to target those homeless the longest and most in need. The Continuum of Care will also continue to meet the needs of our veterans experiencing homelessness.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Homelessness cannot be seriously addressed without developing a comprehensive strategy to prevent homelessness. The City of Rogers will continue to be a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and provide services and housing rehabilitation funding to help keep people from becoming homeless. In the past the City was able to rehab a home for a lady that kept her home from being condemned allowing her to remain in her home and not enter the homeless ranks.

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care will continue to consider strategies to improve discharge planning by healthcare institutions, correctional facilities, and mental health treatment programs to reduce the frequency of discharges into homelessness.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Rogers has developed policies and procedures for lead based paint for the purpose of meeting State and Federal requirements, and to make houses lead-safe that Community Development Block Grant funding is used to rehabilitate.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The City of Rogers has met with all agencies that are involved in our housing rehabilitation program concerning these policies and procedures and will continue to educate those involved in lead-based paint disclosure requirements. Our target is to reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning and reducing lead hazards in homes.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The City of Rogers notified the owners and occupants of our target housing rehabs if lead-based paint is likely to be disturbed. As part of the policies and procedures the City will require that all persons conducting the lead hazard control work will have successfully completed an approved "Lead Safe Work Practices" class. Proof of that training will be required prior to work starting. Upon completion of lead hazard control work, each house worked on my pass an inspection that the house meets the clearance standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

In the City of Rogers, 15.3% of the people are below the poverty level. Rogers has six census tracts and eight block groups where the low mod percentage is over 50%. Social services agencies in Northwest Arkansas are the primary provider of assistance in Rogers and have the greatest opportunity to reduce the number of poverty level families. The City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Office will continue to work with and/or partner with these agencies to help reduce the number of poverty level families in our City. The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce focuses on economic revitalization, job creation and retention, enhance workforce development which will help to reduce poverty within the City. With increased growth, the City has seen improved social services for children, families, youth, aging adults and disabled residents, good economic development, and creation of more jobs. CDBG funds assist homeowner through programs and services that stabilize living conditions by providing housing rehabilitation for low-mod homeowners. CDBG funds have been used to partner with Habitat for Humanity through land acquisition and infrastructure allowing new Habitat homes to be built. Office of Human Concern has also provided avenues of opportunities to the City to provide housing for the very low income and preserve some of the existing housing stock. The City's strategy with CDBG funds to reduce poverty include improving housing conditions and preserving housing stock and increasing homeownership opportunities by providing substantial repairs to low-mod income residents, thereby allowing them to remain in their homes which prevents homelessness.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City's strategies and programs may not reduce the overall number of poverty level families, but they do provide a means to stabilize their living conditions. Supportive housing services and essential public services may also help poverty level families. There are an array of financial tools and services available that can improve living conditions, housing availability, and employment opportunities.

The 2017 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report and this five year Consolidated Plan and the 2018 Action Plan have been developed with goals and strategies to help our poverty stricken residents move out of poverty. This can be done with job creation and workforce development, providing essential services to make sure these residents have access to public benefits, to make sure children in these homes reach educational outcomes, provide affordable housing to make our residents secure in their housing, and to assure our community has economic security.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

CDBG Staff administers the Consolidated Plan Programs and maintains financial compliance by following all HUD regulations. All agencies receiving funding will enter into an agreement with the City of Rogers. Drawdowns are made by the CDBG Administrator and draw down voucher numbers and invoices are provided to the Director of Finance to approve. Once the drawdowns are approved, invoices and backup information are provided to the Accounts Payable Clerk for payment with review by the Finance Director. Payments to grantees occur as soon as the draw down is available for check writing.

All housing rehabilitation projects will be monitored by the CDBG Administrator, Finance Director, and Risk Reduction. Inspections will be documented and made a part of the project until the completion of the project to ensure all code compliances are met. These inspections will be documented and made a part of the project file. All projects will be advertised and bid in accordance with HUD requirements except for some emergency type situations that have to be dealt with immediately. The City will maintain copies of all appropriate paperwork required in any land acquisition. No displacement of individuals will be associated with land acquisition. Any CDBG funds used to acquire land for affordable housing will be documented.

All service projects will be monitored by the CDBG Administrator and Director of Finance. Steps are in place to insure all recipients of the City's transportation assistance program meet the income and disability guidelines for assistance.

The City's infrastructure projects are monitored by the CDBG Administrator, Director of Finance, Community Development Department, Project Manager, and City Street Department Superintendent. Where contractors are used, the City will advertise for bids and all work will be awarded using the bid process. A bid guarantee from each bidder shall be a minimum of five percent of bid. A written contract will be executed for all work performed. The accepted contractor will be required to furnish a performance and payment bond in the amount of 100% of the contract. No known contractor or subcontractor on a federal list of suspended or debarred contractors will be awarded a contract. All bid packets will contain information on the prevailing wage rate scheduled prescribed and mandated by the Federal Labor Standards Provision HUD-4010 and General Decision AR0300044. On site monitoring will be conducted using the Community Development's staff. All inspections will be documented and made a part of the project file.

Income benefit requirements are required to be in compliance with housing and service projects. Documentation required is the size and annual income of the assisted family and/or person this project will be serving. Age and disability documentation is also required for some service projects.

Three City employees, Director of Finance, Accounts Payable Clerk, and the CDBG Administrator will oversee the handling of CDBG funds. This will provide a check and balance for these funds. Receipt and disbursement of CDBG funds will also be a part of the City's annual audit and HUD's monitoring visits. No files will be archived until inspected by the Arkansas HUD Office. Any citizen complaints will be addressed by the Mayor or the CDBG Administrator within 30 days of receipt of the complaint.

Monitoring is a key tool to ensure all grantees comply with applicable Federal regulations governing administrative, financial and program operations. The CAPER and IDIS also continues to show measures of performance, eligible beneficiaries, target areas, and funding.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The following table shows the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program resources expected to be available in Year One of the Consolidated Plan to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan. The table also includes prior year resources the City will use to implement our identified priority needs. Expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan are future estimates that will be amended as those year's funding is known.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	459,265	0	0	459,265	1,837,060	All funds will be used to rehab single family housing and provide services to low income individuals and families. All expected CDBG funds in the Consolidated Plan will come from CDBG funding.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how

matching requirements will be satisfied

Many of the non-profits applying for CDBG funding receive funding from other areas to make their programs work. The City and its partners leverage local, state, foundation and private resources. The City will use its projected \$425,000 from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) CDBG Program to address the needs listed in the Action Plan. The City will continue to partner with Habitat for Humanity, Office of Human Concern, faith-based organizations, businesses and individuals on the City's housing projects. The City will also partner with local organizations and non-profits on its service projects.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

There is no known land available for acquisition at this time; however, the City will continue to work with banks to make vacant property available for affordable housing, economic development and open space use.

Discussion

The amount of available funding through CDBG will not be adequate to meet the housing and/or public service needs in Rogers. The City continues to work with our partners to leverage all available resources to meet our needs.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Decent Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$245,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 12 Household Housing Unit
2	Public Service - Transportation Assistance	2018	2022	Transportation Assistance for Elderly and Disabled	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$30,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
3	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development	2018	2022	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development Center	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$8,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 81 Persons Assisted
4	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club	2018	2022	Public Services	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$12,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 220 Persons Assisted
5	Public Services - Community Clinic	2018	2022	Public Service - Community Clinic	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$3,800	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1100 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas	2018	2022	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$5,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
7	Public Service - Open Avenues	2018	2022	Public Service - Open Avenues	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
8	Public Facility - Souls Harbor	2018	2019	Homeless	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$91,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 35 Households Assisted
9	Administration	2018	2022	Administration	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families	Administration	CDBG: \$88,000	Other: 1700 Other
10	Encourage Development of Affordable Housing	2018	2022	Affordable Housing	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families			
11	Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers	2018	2021	Affordable Housing	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families	Housing Rehabilitation		
12	Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education	2018	2020	Public Service, Fair Housing	Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled	2018	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families	Public Services		

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Decent Housing
	Goal Description	This activity will provide decent housing by doing housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs needed to keep individuals and families warm, safe, and dry as well as keeping the City's housing stock up to code. This will preserve, improve and expand the City's supply of affordable housing for homeowners.
2	Goal Name	Public Service - Transportation Assistance
	Goal Description	This goal will improve the mobility of income eligible elderly and disabled residents by providing transportation assistance through Ozark Regional Transit (ORT), Northwest Arkansas Taxi, LLC, and Ambassador Transportation Services.
3	Goal Name	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development
	Goal Description	This goal helps provide an early childhood education for children with a setting designed for children with developmental disabilities (DD) by providing transportation services to get them from home to this facility each day.
4	Goal Name	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club
	Goal Description	This goal will provide funding for an after school and summer care program for low income children. These programs provide character education, physical fitness, financial education, leadership, community service training as well as field trips and special events. The Center provides a safe and developmentally appropriate place for children and enables their working parents to maintain their employment and have more income available for food, clothing, and utilities.

5	Goal Name	Public Services - Community Clinic
	Goal Description	This goal will help provide transportation assistance for low income individuals to get to the Community Clinic for their healthcare needs. Many of the people the Community Clinic serves have no transportation to seek a doctor or dentist when they are sick or in need of dental care.
6	Goal Name	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas
	Goal Description	This goal will provide volunteer child advocacy to Rogers' children who have been removed from their homes for various reasons and are now living in foster homes or children's shelters. This program ensures these children are safe, happy and receiving the appropriate medical, psychological, and educational services they need. CASA is dedicated to helping neglected and abused children, birth to 18 as well as their parents.
7	Goal Name	Public Service - Open Avenues
	Goal Description	This goal will help provide services for disabled adults who are taken from their homes to Open Avenues each day where they have opportunities for job training, life skills training, onsite employment and job placement services. Of the 120 clients of this facility, 85% need transportation services to get them to Open Avenues where they can take advantage of these programs. Not only does this allow the clients to work, learn, and grow, but also frees up caregivers, providing them an opportunity to work as well. Open Avenues provides a place for disabled adults to achieve a sense of pride, belonging, and purpose. All of this starts with their ability to get to Open Avenues each day.
8	Goal Name	Public Facility - Souls Harbor
	Goal Description	Souls Harbor is a facility that provides housing for homeless men trying to free themselves from addictions and possibly see restoration with their families. This goal will provide funding for the upstairs of the present facility to be renovated for offices to be moved upstairs freeing up some downstairs area for a group room for the men, add case management rooms that will provide on-site help for the clients at this facility, and to provide for future housing to be able to help additional men waiting to get into this program.
9	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	This goal provides funding for administration costs to administer the CDBG Program through Program Year 2018 and until Program Year 2019 funding is received. These costs include salaries, office supplies, travel expenses, training and publications.

10	Goal Name	Encourage Development of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	In the City's AFFH, the City was given the goal by 2018 to commit to a plan for increasing the amount of affordable housing in Rogers over the next 20 years. The City was asked to amend the Rogers municipal code to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in new downtown Rogers' housing development by the end of 2018.
11	Goal Name	Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers
	Goal Description	The City's AFFH gave the City a goal of preserving affordable housing in areas in and around downtown Rogers. By the end of 2018, we will consider opportunities to work with local partners to recruit more volunteers to work on housing rehabilitation projects.
12	Goal Name	Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education
	Goal Description	The City's AFFH provided the City a goal to provide fair housing outreach and education to low-income residents and local non-profits. By the end of 2018, The City will host a fair housing community meeting to be facilitated by the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission.
13	Goal Name	Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled
	Goal Description	The City's AFFH goal was to increase the number of accessible housing units for people with disabilities. We have been asked to update the definition of "disability" in the City of Rogers municipal code to reflect the definition used in the Fair Housing Act by the end of 2018.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City of Rogers makes their funding allocation decisions based on an application process. Funds are awarded to eligible activities that support the goals as well as addressing the priority needs stated in the Consolidated Plan. All allocations awarded to activities are contingent upon the City's receipt of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in the Program Year.

Projects for 2018 and reasons for allocation priorities and obstacles addressing these needs are listed below:

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Repair
2	Public Service - Transportation Assistance
3	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development
4	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club
5	Public Services - Community Clinic
6	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas
7	Public Service - Open Avenues
8	Public Facility - Souls Harbor
9	Administration
10	AFFH - Development of Affordable Housing
11	AFFH - Preserve Affordable Housing
12	AFFH - Fair Housing Outreach
13	AFFH - Housing Units for Disabled

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The allocation of funds for those activities listed in the 2018 Action Plan are closely aligned with the needs identified in the needs assessment and housing market analysis in the City's 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan and through input contributed by stakeholders and citizens who participated in the development of the 2018 Action Plan.

Because the primary national objective of the CDBG Program is to benefit low-income residents, the City of Rogers' CDBG program funds will be targeted to individuals and families that are low and moderate-

income. Funds will also be targeted to include special needs population as well as the elderly and the homeless. By targeting these groups, we not only provide a benefit to these individuals and families, but we benefit the city as well. While not all of the housing applications are located in low mod census tracts, they are all low income. The transportation assistance riders are located throughout Rogers, but all are low income. The rationale for assigning funding priorities is consistent with the evaluation criteria set forth in the Consolidated Plan. The City of Rogers administers a competitive application process for all CDBG funded programs on an annual basis. The City's objectives are to fund programs and services to the greatest extent possible, keeping in mind that service projects are subject to a 15% cap of total funding received. The major obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs is the lack of funding resources. The City sometimes receives application requests that are higher than the entitlement funding or we receive more applications than we can fund. Most of these applications fall into the service category. With our 15% cap, we are really limited to the amount we can fund. To illustrate this point, the City received funding applications in the amount of \$127,000 for public service projects in 2018. With the 15% cap, the City will only be allotted \$68,889.75. The City does partner, when feasible, with other non-profits to leverage the City's funding allocation.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Repair
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Decent Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$245,000
	Description	The City will continue to provide decent and affordable homes for low-income families/individuals by providing funding to assist homeowners with home rehabilitation and emergency repairs by preserving and revitalizing homes to assure our low income homeowners can live in warmth, safety, and independence.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We anticipate completing 12 rehabilitation projects in 2018. All individuals and/or families will be low income and meet all HUD income guideline requirements. Based on average family size, we anticipate touching at least 36 family members with this project.
	Location Description	Addresses are not known at this time. Those will be added to IDIS once applications are received and selections are made.
	Planned Activities	Work will consist of weatherization, plumbing, electrical, structural, HVAC, roofing, and correcting any code violations. Work will also include building ramps, installing grab bars and home modifications to allow the elderly and disabled to safely use their homes.
2	Project Name	Public Service - Transportation Assistance
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Public Service - Transportation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	This project will improve the mobility of income eligible elderly and disabled citizens by providing transportation assistance through Ozark Regional Transit (ORT), Northwest Arkansas Taxi, LLC, and Ambassador Transportation Services.
	Target Date	12/31/2018

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will provide transportation assistance for 100 individuals in Rogers.
	Location Description	We have the present addresses for those on the program today; however, turnovers occur every month and we bring new riders onboard when that happens. New addresses are not known at this time.
	Planned Activities	We will provide transportation for normal needs of these individuals. They can use the passes for doctor's and dental appointments, trips to the pharmacy, shopping, banks, social security office, post office, church, movie theaters, grocery stores, etc. The only place we do not provide transportation is to liquor stores, smoke shops, and night clubs. Several of our riders are taking chemo and are on dialysis. Without this service, they would have difficulty making these appointments.
3	Project Name	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development
	Target Area	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Public Service - Sunshine School & Development
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000
	Description	This project will provide funding for transportation for low income children who need to be picked up from their homes and taken to Sunshine School & Development to participate in their enrichment program to enable these students to have the opportunity to be mainstreamed into public schools at some point.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We know at least ten children will be helped with these funds, but when you factor in the number in those ten families who will all be impacted by this service, we anticipate as many as 81 people impacted by this grant.
	Location Description	3400 Woods Lane, Rogers, AR 72756 is the address of Sunshine School & Development. Addresses of the families are not known at this time.

	Planned Activities	These funds will provide transportation from home to school and back home each day providing them an education suited to their development needs and many times through this training, these children can be mainstreamed into public school. For parents who could not work due to the care of these children, they are given the opportunity to seek employment knowing their children are in a high quality childcare and education program to help them overcome their disabilities.
4	Project Name	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Public Service - Boys & Girls Club
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000
	Description	This project will provide funding for after school and summer care for low income children enabling their parents to continue working, seek employment or obtain an employment skill or credential by providing them a free care and youth development service for their children. This will help mediate many of the risks for school suspension and academic failure, food insecurity and poor nutrition and antisocial behavior.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate 220 lives will be impacted by this program. Most of these children will come from extremely low income homes.
	Location Description	Addresses will be on file in the CDBG office. There are too many to undertake in submitting through IDIS.
	Planned Activities	Provide a safe, developmentally appropriate place for children after school and in the summer. A secondary beneficiary of the project is to provide parents who have few alternatives for the care of their children a safe place while they work. A third beneficiary is that it helps reduce unproductive times of the parents who at times have to deal with unsupervised children during hours they are not in school. The program not only provides child care but provides these children academic tutoring, character education, financial training, and numerous field trips that would not be possible in their own home environment.
5	Project Name	Public Services - Community Clinic
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families

	Goals Supported	Public Services - Community Clinic
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,800
	Description	This project will enable more low-income Rogers' residents to consistently access quality health and dental care by providing transportation assistance to low-income Rogers' residents to their appointments. A large percentage of these patients have barrier to reliable transportation resulting in missed medical and dental appointments jeopardizing the health and well-being of these individuals.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The clinic saw 7,191 patients last year. It is estimated that at least 1,100 of those patients will need transportation assistance at some point in the Program Year.
	Location Description	Addresses will be provided to the CDBG Office, but they are unknown at this time.
	Planned Activities	These funds will help facilitate a program that coordinates and pays for transportation assistance to medical and dental appointments at the Community Clinic for identified low-income Rogers' residents.
6	Project Name	Public Service - CASA of Northwest Arkansas
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	This project will provide advocacy to Rogers' residents who have been taken out of their homes because of abuse or their parents can no longer parent because of addictions. This program ensures the child is safe, happy, and receiving the appropriate medical treatment, educational services, and psychological counseling. Parents will also be helped to overcome their abusive ways and to get them to a place where their children can come back and live with them.
	Target Date	12/31/2018

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We are anticipating 55 lives will benefit from this activity. All families are low income and are families where physical and mental abuse has become the norm in the household.
	Location Description	No addresses will be provided in IDIS or for the CDBG Office to keep. These children are minors and awards of the courts. The CDBG Administrator will be able to verify incomes meet HUD guidelines and that addresses are in the city limits of Rogers.
	Planned Activities	In-depth training with licensed therapists and the Benton County Court System. The CASA advocates will speak for the best interest of the abused and neglected children in court and will ensure each child a safe home.
7	Project Name	Public Service - Open Avenues
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Public Service - Open Avenues
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	This project will provide funding for disabled adults to have opportunities for job training, life skills training, on-site employment, and job placement services.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There are 120 disabled adults using this facility. Eighty-five percent need transportation to and from the facility. These adults come from low to moderate-income homes.
	Location Description	Addresses are not known at this time, but once the project is funded, addresses will be available in the CDBG Office at the City of Rogers.
	Planned Activities	Transportation services will be provided to pick up clients at their homes and transport them to Open Avenues where they can work, learn and grow. At the end of the day, they will be transported back to their homes. This frees up their caregiver providing them an opportunity to work as well. Clients are able to achieve a sense of pride, belonging, and purpose and that all starts with the ability to get them to Open Avenues.
8	Project Name	Public Facility - Souls Harbor

	Target Area	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Public Facility - Souls Harbor
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$91,500
	Description	Souls Harbor is a facility for homeless men, most of which have an addiction problem. This project will provide renovation of the second floor of the existing housing building to accommodate more rooms to bring in more men in need of shelter and help with their addictions.
	Target Date	6/30/2019
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Presently there are 25 men living at Souls Harbor with a waiting list of more men seeking to get into this program. Once this renovation is completed, these men will have places where they can seek help in overcoming their addictions, be able to meet with the staff in private, have a group room downstairs where the men can meet, and provide future beds to house those on a waiting list. Many will see restoration with their families over time so this facility could have a huge impact on not only the men, but their families, especially their children.
	Location Description	Addresses are not known. For many, this is the only address they have until they complete the program, find employment, and can get out on their own.
	Planned Activities	Renovate the upstairs of the existing facility to allow for office space, on-site case management, and future housing for men to try and eliminate a waiting list.
9	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Census Tracts Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$88,000
	Description	Administration costs to administer the CDBG Program.
	Target Date	12/31/2018

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	With the ongoing programs we will be administering in 2018, we anticipate the lives of 2,000 Rogers' residents will be touched through the CDBG Program.
	Location Description	No addresses will be involved since this is administration only.
	Planned Activities	This project funding will be used to pay the salary of the CDBG Administrator, purchase office supplies needed, travel expenses for meetings and training, display ads for the City's Action Plan, Caper, and Consolidated Plan. It will also cover any membership fees associated with the CDBG Program.
10	Project Name	AFFH - Development of Affordable Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Encourage Development of Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Encourage the development of new affordable housing units in Rogers.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	None at this time as 2018 will be a planning year.
	Location Description	No addresses involved.
	Planned Activities	Commit to a plan for increasing the amount of affordable housing in Rogers over the next 20 years. Amend the Rogers' municipal code to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in new downtown Rogers housing development.
11	Project Name	AFFH - Preserve Affordable Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Preserve Affordable Housing in Downtown Rogers
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Preserve affordable housing in areas in and around downtown Rogers.

	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This will be planning stages only for Program Year 2018.
	Location Description	No addresses will be involved.
	Planned Activities	Consider opportunities to work with local partners to recruit more volunteers to work on housing rehabilitation projects.
12	Project Name	AFFH - Fair Housing Outreach
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Fair Housing Outreach and Education
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	:
	Description	Provide fair housing outreach and education to low-income residents and local nonprofits.
	Target Date	12/31/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Unknown at this time.
	Location Description	No addresses are known at this time.
	Planned Activities	Request a fair housing community meeting to be facilitated by the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission.
13	Project Name	AFFH - Housing Units for Disabled
	Target Area	Low Income Individuals or Families
	Goals Supported	Increase Accessible Housing Units for Disabled
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	:
	Description	Increase the number of accessible housing units for people with disabilities.
	Target Date	12/31/2018

Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Unknown at this time. We have at least one application on file to do in 2018 that will need some work done to make the home handicapped accessible.
Location Description	Address will be put into IDIS once funding is available to start the project.
Planned Activities	Update the definition of "disability" in the City of Rogers municipal code to reflect the definition used in the Fair Housing Act. Also, by the end of the Con Plan Year, we will make sure that at least 10% of our housing rehab projects include accessibility modifications.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The City of Rogers is part of one of the fastest growing regions in America, Northwest Arkansas. Northwest Arkansas is home to three Fortune 500 companies--Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and JB Hunt Trucking. It is also home to the University of Arkansas, a recognized research institution and academic excellence. Beaver Lake provides swimming, boating, kayaking/canoeing, fishing, water sports, and hunting amenities with 487 miles of shoreline. Northwest Arkansas is also home to the Ozark Mountains.

The City is a well-developed community providing affordable housing, expanding employment opportunities, supporting new and existing businesses, and enhancing neighborhood vitality. The City also has neighborhoods with poverty. There are 12 census tracts within the City limits of Rogers with seven of those tracts having low-mod areas (LNMAS) where low to low-moderate income of the residents range from 51% to 71%.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects proposed for 2018 will have an impact on many citizens of Rogers. The housing projects will benefit low and moderate-income persons and prevent or eliminate slum or blight conditions. The service projects will benefit low to low-moderate-income persons and special populations to include the elderly and physically and disabled/handicapped persons.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Census Tracts	
Low Income Individuals or Families	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically is to meet the primary objective of the CDBG Program which is to benefit low-income and moderate-income residents per the Department of Urban & Housing Development's (HUD) standards.

Discussion

The City of Rogers will allocate all funding to low and moderate income residents and special needs individuals.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One of the biggest needs is affordable housing. In the height of the housing construction, the new construction approach was the high-end market homes. Land prices had escalated to a point that the cost of land precluded the building of affordable housing. When the housing market crashed, most of the available homes in the City were not considered affordable housing. As we have moved the housing boom, we are starting to see the developer building smaller homes and the City now has a tiny homes neighborhood located in the Rogers city limits.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	0

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	12
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	12

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City does not receive funds that can be used for new construction and cannot really make a difference in providing affordable housing other than bringing our affordable housing stock in good condition through our Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) rehabilitation program and implementing ordinances that allow for affordable housing in Rogers. We definitely use a lot of our CDBG funding to rehab existing housing to preserve the housing stock, and help keep our low income citizens in structurally sound homes that are warm, safe, and dry.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

There is no public housing authority in Rogers, Arkansas. Rogers falls under the Siloam Springs office. The Siloam Springs Housing Authority is a Section 8 agency serving Benton County. According to the most recent VMS Report, the Siloam Springs Housing Authority manages 406 active housing choice vouchers. The voucher program has an annual turnover of 29%. The average voucher holder has received housing benefits for five years and waited an average of 22 months on the waiting list. The average voucher household contains 1.9 persons and has a household income of \$12,812 per year. The biggest percentage age group was 25 to 49 years. This group made up 38% with 33% headed by a person 62 years or older, 27% were headed by a person 51 to 60 years old, 3% headed by a person 85 years or older and 2% headed by a person 24 or under. Children were in 36% of the households with 32% of those households headed by a female. Of all the households, 85% were headed by a female. Minorities made up 14% of voucher households, and 33% had at least one person with a disability. The average monthly tenant contribution to rent was \$307 with the average Department of Urban & Housing Development (HUD) expenditure at \$411.

The PHA's policy is to serve customers without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, having AIDS, physical handicap, or disability.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The City of Rogers does not have a Public Housing office. All Section 8 vouchers are handled out of the Siloam Springs Housing Authority. The City does have 588 units of low income housing available with 62 of these units designated for elderly only. Another 72 senior units are scheduled for future construction when Federal funding is available. A 60-unit complex for elderly has just opened in Rogers and as long as they have a unit available, they will lease to someone who qualifies as low income if they are next on the waiting list. It would be difficult to count that in the senior total because not all the tenants are low income. These units are all energy star rated. In checking with the Siloam Springs Housing Authority, there are 130 people living in Rogers in Section 8 housing. The City will continue to work in any endeavor it can to assure availability of affordable housing. We stay in contact with the Siloam Springs office for assistance.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator attends and is involved in any meetings and workshops to encourage involvement in management and participation in homeownership. The Housing Authority oversees Section 8 housing is the Siloam Springs Housing Authority. This PHA covers all of Benton County. The City works with this agency in helping people find housing in Rogers. We have also offered to provide the agency a place to meet for any town hall meetings they might wish to have

with the residents of Rogers who live in low-income housing or needing low-income housing.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

PHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

Ongoing communication with the public housing authority and agencies will continue in order to identify needs and opportunities to further address preservation of existing affordable housing units and to assist Section 8 residents who live in Rogers.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City of Rogers is in partnership with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to address the needs of the homeless. The purpose of this coalition is to reduce and/or end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas. There are several organizations in this area that serve families or persons who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The City is involved with those agencies. The City is also involved in the point-in-time count that will be conducted by HARK January 25 and 26. This headcount provides specific information regarding the various services and programs, a listing of the number of beds available, and the number, reasons and costs-involved in housing the homeless as well as placement of the homeless. Specific subpopulations targeted include individuals and families who are chronically homeless, individuals and families at risk of homelessness, veterans and their families, individuals and families who are experiencing domestic violence, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, and unaccompanied youth 18-24 years old.

Currently, the Continuum of Care provides emergency shelters, transitional shelters and safe havens in Northwest Arkansas to meet the needs of our homeless. The Continuum of Care provides the leadership, coordination, planning, and mobilization of resources to make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring in Northwest Arkansas. They will provide homelessness prevention and diversion, emergency, transitional and rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, case management, supportive services, and emergency response. The Continuum of Care has adopted a Coordinated Entry and Assessment-Based Housing Referral System that will maximize the housing resources by matching people to housing based on needs. They will continue to locate and engage individuals living on the streets and encourage them to accept services, treatment, and housing.

The Continuum of Care will expand its rapid rehousing focus, providing housing stabilization counseling, rental assistance, security and utility deposits, and/or payments for rent or utilities to enable our individuals and families to move from homelessness into stable housing.

The City of Rogers is working with a non-profit group to secure a home in Rogers which will be used for individuals and families coming out of homelessness. They will live in this home up to 18 months giving them time to get back on their feet and move out completely on their own. We are uncertain as to when this will kick off, but as soon as a house is found and bought, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will be used to help rehabbed the home for occupancy. The CDBG Administrator for the City of Rogers is attending the monthly meetings to stay abreast of the status of this homeless project in Rogers.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Rogers coordinates street outreach to individuals experiencing homelessness through the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and in collaboration with local nonprofit organizations. One of the key strategies is to address chronic homelessness and provide outreach in this prevention. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is represented by agencies that specifically target the homeless and assist individuals with accessing mainstream mental health and chemical dependency services. Part of this outreach is education of both the service providers and the communities to assist in eradicating homelessness.

The City and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator participated in a homeless count January 26 and 27 of 2018. This count is being conducted in conjunction with HARK at the Center for Collaborative Care and the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care. The Administrator's primary focus is people without a home in Rogers. During this count, individuals and families in need of assistance were able to fill out forms explaining the help they would need to get out of their situation of being without a home. Outreach teams have been trained to be sensitive and to ensure there is an outreach presence on the streets and walk-in services. We engaged with people and encouraged them to accept services, treatment, and housing. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care has put in place a system that approaches a more uniform response, increased effectiveness with engagement, increased focus on housing placements. They know there must be visibility in places where populations experience homelessness to have an effective outreach. They know you can either engage the community or you can ignore the problem. They have chosen to engage the community.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The largest cap in meeting the needs of the homeless is the need for additional emergency shelters and transitional housing with support services. Safe havens are also needed in this area. The City will continue to be involved with agencies that provide this service and help in any way we can to help facilitate the construction of these facilities and/or provide services. We want to make sure the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, including women and families fleeing domestic violence and unaccompanied youth. The City receives no emergency shelter grants, but we are aware that emergency housing provides short-term accommodations for individuals and families that have immediate housing needs, assess level of need, and provide case management assistance in obtaining appropriate housing. Transitional housing helps households move toward self-sufficiency by providing supported semi-independent living for a period of up to 24 months.

Northwest Arkansas has emergency and transitional housing programs specifically designated for survivors of domestic violence as well as housing programs dedicated to youth experiencing homelessness. Veterans also have options for emergency shelters and transitional housing.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals

and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City of Rogers is not an agency who has the resources or staff to take this project on. We can be involved and provide support in areas that we are able to lend our CDBG funding to assist in making the transition to permanent housing and independent living. We will continue to support and be involved with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to meet the goals of moving homelessness to permanent housing with rapid re-housing assistance, see that our veterans and their families fall into permanent housing and do whatever we can to end the homelessness cycle. The Continuum of Care is committed to identifying and prioritizing the most vulnerable for housing placement.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City of Rogers will continue its ongoing efforts to increase the number of affordable housing units in Rogers and to help rehabilitate homes that would otherwise be destined for condemnation. We feel it is imperative to keep our housing stock in good shape and to prevent anyone from becoming homeless due to the condition of their home. We don't have a large problem with youth living in existing foster care and residential facilities being discharged with no housing in place; however, we need to make sure that adults being discharged from jails and other systems of care are not homeless upon release. This will require a good coordination from all agencies involved with homelessness. Our Continuum of Care has developed and implemented policies around discharge planning from healthcare institutions to keep anyone being discharged to become homeless.

Discussion

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is to go to agency for homelessness. The mission of the Continuum of Care is to coordinate resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty. The Continuum of Care is designed to assist individuals (including unaccompanied youth) and families experiencing homelessness and to provide the services needed to help such individuals move into transitional and permanent housing, with the goal of long-term stability. More broadly, the program is designed to promote community-wide planning and strategic use of resources to address homelessness; improve coordination and integration with mainstream resources and other programs targeted to people experiencing homelessness; improve data collection and performance measurement tailoring its program to the particular strengths and challenges within the community. Membership on the organization is open to homeless persons or formerly homeless persons, service providers, governmental representatives, civic organizations, and others committed to increasing the availability and quality of services to persons or families who are experiencing or who are

near homelessness. The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is governed by a Board of Directors that formulates, implements, and monitors the policies of the organization in order to carry out its purpose. It is the policy of the Board to comply with all municipal, state, and federal regulations regarding the operations of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and the Board.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Barriers to affordable housing can lie in several things, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities, deteriorated vacant structures and land, location and type of affordable housing, inability to access existing housing, location and access to proficient schools, lack of income, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, lack of communication between residents and those who develop, residential foreclosures, residential evictions, age and condition of housing, and lack of fair housing outreach and enforcement. All of these things are due to banking, finance and industry regulations, socio-economic situations, neighborhood conditions, and policy legislation and enforcement.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Housing prices in Rogers seem to go up and down along with the economy. At one time it was difficult to find new affordable housing and once more affordable housing was being built within reach for the low to moderate-income families and individuals, getting qualified became a barrier to the prospective low-income home owner. Home loan requirements are difficult for the low-income individual or family because many of the banks now require a 20% down payment. That can be difficult for many.

The City, through its Community Development Office, is working on a plan to increase the amount of affordable housing in Rogers over the next 10 to 20 years. The Rogers Municipal Code will be amended to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in the new downtown Rogers' housing development. Tiny homes are seeing a rise in the City with development approved by the City for a "tiny home" subdivision near downtown. These homes are selling between \$40,000 and \$70,000. The City will look for incentives for affordable housing developments. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Office is looking at ways CDBG funding can be used to help with those incentives and/or assist with new affordable housing. The City will explore with Arkansas Development Finance Authority financing options for affordable housing. The City will continue with their housing rehabilitation program using CDBG funds with hopes to increase the number of houses we do in this Five Year Consolidated Plan Year, 2018-2022.

Discussion:

The City of Rogers supports provisions for affordable housing. Our goal is to maintain an affordable housing inventory for low- and moderate-income persons and households. We also look at providing

housing needs for seniors and persons living with disabilities, and we work with agencies that provide supportive housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Assessment of Furthering Fair Housing identified goals and priorities for the City of Rogers. The City will implement strategies to meet underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards on older housing rehabilitation projects, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private housing. The City will partner with other city agencies, regional and state agencies, fair housing advocates, housing developers, service providers, lenders, funders, and investors.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The major obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs is the lack of funding resources and timeliness of receiving the funding. Sometimes we have projects ready to go, but we have to delay them while waiting on funding. Because of that we try to carry forward funding from each year to allow our service projects that are relied upon by so many to continue operating and we try to make sure the projects that will have the most impact are done first. One of the biggest obstacles to meeting underserved needs is the 15% cap on service projects. We have to be very careful on who we can provide a service to as our cap eliminates us from helping everyone that applies and qualifies for help. Applicant request amounts are generally much higher than the entitlement amount because of the 15% service cap. Even raising the cap to 20% would give us the additional funds we need to meet the underserved needs of our community. The City does partner, when feasible, with area non-profits to leverage the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. We also know where other agencies might have funds available where we can send people to those agencies to seek help when funding is not available through the City of Rogers.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Rogers has a housing rehabilitation program to foster and maintain affordable housing. In this program we do basic systems repair, provide energy efficient windows and doors to include storm doors, energy efficient HVAC units, insulation, any electrical or plumbing work needed to bring house to code, and any work needed that is a health or safety hazard. We make homes handicap accessible for our elderly to allow them to be able to stay in their homes. We do mold and lead based paint testing when needed. The City will also take action to foster new affordable rental and homeownership housing opportunities in Rogers. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator is working with the Community Development Department on ways we can make it easier for the development of affordable homes through partnerships and offering incentives for the developer to be profitable in building affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Rogers will use a large portion of the CDBG allocation for housing rehabilitation. Any housing

unit we rehabilitate that has been identified as lead hazard, we will remediate. All Federal Regulations will be followed. The Renovation, Repair and Painting Laws were enacted in 2008. Since April 2009, this law has required contractors to attend training for certification regarding the potential lead-paint hazards they may be creating by renovation and remodeling activities and how to minimize the creation of lead dust. Companies and individuals working on renovations that disturb paint in homes built before 1978 must be certified by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. All persons conducting the lead hazard control work must successfully complete and approved eight hour "Lead Safe Work Practices" (LSWP) class. This class will provide workers with information they need to understand that lead-based paint can create health hazards and that using proper work practices can control hazards. Proof of LWSP training will be required prior to commencement of lead-hazard control work. The City of Rogers has one building inspector that has completed the LSWP class. Testing for lead-based paint will be done as part of the inspection process for any work done inside the house that will disturb the paint. Applicants for housing rehabilitation found to have lead-based paint will receive priority funding status for the cost of remediation.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Rogers is aware to reduce the number of poverty-level individuals and families we must increase the opportunities for the low-income by creating jobs and workforce development as well as providing essential services, educational outcomes, housing security and affordability, and economic security. Using our CDBG funding we will continue existing programs that promote a stable living environment and reduce dependency. We know housing is a significant financial burden. We will continue providing housing rehabilitation and home repairs to help the low-income remain in their homes. This program not only promotes a stable living environment and reduce dependency, but prevents homelessness, financial hardships and possibly institutionalization. The City will continue to work to maximize program dollars and opportunities in neighborhoods with the greatest number of low-income residents. The City will also continue to provide services such as transportation assistance, medical, dental, and child care to our low-income individuals and families.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Rogers is the lead administrative agency for the CDBG Program. The Mayor, Finance Director, and CDBG Administrator provide fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG funding sources and their Federal grant. The Administrator is responsible to see that all reports are submitted timely. These reports include HUD-272, Federal Cash Transaction Report, HUD-2516 and 2516-A, Contract and Subcontract Activity, HUD-471, Semi-Annual Labor Standards Enforcement Report, and Section 3, Summary Report. The Section 3 is submitted with the Consolidated Annual Performance Review (CAPER) each year. The City of Rogers also acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities following recommendations to the Rogers City Council. Within each of the funding areas where the City is partnered with a non-profit agency, all activities will be completed and managed with those agencies involved.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The public and private agencies are collaborated with in developing the City's Consolidated Plan. City department heads, Mayor and City Council are also involved in the Con Plan development. The City of Rogers does have limited resources to address the many priorities identified making collaboration a key success to meeting the needs of our citizens. The City will continue to seek cooperative working partnerships to leverage the City's 2018 program year allocation.

Discussion:

The City is committed to continuing its participation with Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as profit and non-profit sector, to reach the needs of target income individuals and families in the City of Rogers. The City will continue to work on improvements and services for our low-income residents.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

This is the first Action Plan for the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan Period.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

The City of Rogers strives to use their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds on the extremely low to low-income individuals and families.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Point In Time Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The point in time count for the homeless in the Northwest Arkansas area was done by the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas and was done in January 2011. This count is done every two years. Next count will be done in January 2013.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. This count provided the City with information concerning numbers homeless, how long they were homeless, whether they were married or single, how long they had been homeless and if this was the first or multiple times they had been considered homeless.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? The data was developed to assist the cities in Northwest Arkansas to be able to target their homeless and work as a region to eradicate homelessness.

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data would not be 100% accurate, but is a pretty good count of the number of homeless in Northwest Arkansas. All the counts were done in the urban areas so would not reflect rural homelessness.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The homeless count is done in January every other year. The last count was done in 2011. Next count will be done in 2013. Count is usually done the third week in January.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The data sets are complete and were provided to the City of Rogers prior to the development of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan.</p>